CONSIDER *the* LILIES

CONSIDER THE LILIES

Second Edition

"Faith is like a lily, lifted
high and white"
—Christina Rossetti

Issued by
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THIS EDITION IS DEDICATED
TO MY SON
DONALD EMERSON MARSHALL
WHO, IN LATER YEARS,
WILL CARRY ON
THIS INSPIRING WORK

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Preface to the Second Edition

MY illustrated treatise, "CONSIDER THE LILIES," was given to the public, first, about two years ago, and was greeted with a chorus of commendation as welcome as it was unexpected. The entire issue has been exhausted, and the gratifying reception accorded it, has encouraged and prompted me to the publication of a second and enlarged edition, which now makes its appearance.

During the comparatively brief space of two years, it has been my great pleasure, and privilege, to lecture on my favorite theme, The Lily, to several thousands of members of garden clubs, horticultural societies and associations. Chiefly, it has been my aim to reach, and address, non-professional people, impelled to the sole objective of doing whatever lay in my power, to secure for the Lily, what, for years, I have maintained to be its rightful position—a place in every garden. Up to the time of this writing—the closing days of 1928—ninety-two such lectures have been delivered. At each of the gatherings I attended, I made it a rule to request my audience to submit questions at the conclusion of the lecture, concerning any phase of the subject I had failed to cover. The answers which were thus elicited, are embodied in the present treatise. They serve, not only to permit a glance at areas contiguous to the particular province of the work, but correct certain minor errors which inadvertently had crept into the former edition.

This new edition is embellished with many colored plates not included in the former issue, while others have been subjected to some correction, contingent upon certain observations I have been enabled to make since the work was first published. I can but hope that this further effort to make my plea for the Lily, accurate as well as effective, will be vouchsafed the same kindly welcome which was accorded its predecessor.

As in the previous issue, I am pleased to state that I have been aided through references to articles by A. Grove, the great English authority on Lilies, also to books by Dr. Wallace, H. S. Adams, H. J. Elwes, Gertrude Jekyll, and particularly E. H. Wilson—his latest on the subject being "The Lilies of Eastern Asia."

I welcome recent valuable additions to the Horticultural Library on this interesting study—"Garden Cinderellas," by Helen Morganthau Fox—a work that is most complete in detail—and "Lilies and Their Culture in North America," by William N. Craig, one of my contemporaries and compatriots.

William Emerson Marshall

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Dedication	2
Preface	3
In Praise of Lilies	7–10
How to Plant the Bulbs	13
Preparation of Soil	14
Fertilizers and Stimulants	15
Time for Planting and Transplanting	16
Where to Plant	17
How and When to Cut the Flowers	18
Classification	18
General Description of Species and Varieties	21–73
Production from Seed	74
Production by Other Methods	75
Hybrid Lilies	76–78
Suitable Ground Covers	79–80
Lilies for Rock Gardens	83
Lilies for Woodlands and Partial Shade	83
Pot Culture	84
Lilies for Various Latitudes	87
Diseases of Lilies	88
Flowering Time	89
Common Names	90
Index	91

W. E. Marshall Among His Lilies. L. Henryi in the Foreground, Ten Feet High

A Proper Setting for the Superb L. Giganteum Himalaicum

IN PRAISE OF THE LILY

"Consider the Lilies, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin; and yet I say unto you that Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these."

SO spake the Prophet of Nazareth, well nigh two thousand years ago; and right down the centuries, mankind has endorsed and perpetuated this eulogy of the Lily, uttered by the most observant teacher of the lessons of the beauties of God's great out-of-doors this world has ever known.

In countless instances wherever and whenever men and women have sought to typify purity, stateliness, graciousness and other of the fine-flowering attributes and qualities of the human mind, they have turned to the Lily for an example; for an illustration; for a simile. The sentiment, which in our English speech finds expression in the phrases, "Fair as a Lily" and "Pure as a Lily," also finds lodgment in the idiom of every civilized language spoken anywhere on the face of the earth. The words echo a universal agreement; they represent a world-wide ideal; they stand for a commonly-held creed. Men and women for hundreds of years have obeyed the injunction of the great Galilean. They have "considered the Lilies," and they have found them exceedingly fair.

In the world's architecture, its paintings, its literature (both prose and poetry) the Lily has always been employed as the symbol of immaculate beauty and purity.

Turning backward in the world's history one finds the Lily already in favor as a flower; as a symbol; as decorative art. In the Old Testament there are a number of poetical allusions to it. In the Canticles is one passage known the world over, "My beloved is mine and I am his; he feedeth among the Lilies." In the book of Judith in the Apochrypha, we read that this intrepid Jewish heroine adorned herself with "bracelets of Lilies," which Grotius supposed to be necklaces or garlands.

The appearance of the Lily in Jewish art, is evidenced by the description left us of the great temple built by King Solomon, in which it was stated that Hiram of Tyre wrought in the capitals of the porch pillars with Lily work and that he also surrounded the great "Molten Sea" in the great auditorium with richly carved "Flowers of Lilies."

The Lily was one of the chief flowers used extensively by the ancient Greeks and Romans even in the pre-Christian times. This fact of history rather tends to dissipate the generally held idea that the Lily came in with the establishment of Christianity, as an emblem, and as a decoration and an adornment of graves. To be sure, the Lily did become the great Christian symbol, and at Easter, when celebrating the great festival, the members of the early church went about the streets of Rome with garlands of Lilies hung about their necks, but as already stated, it was used prior to these times by both Greeks and Romans. Virgil alludes to its use more than once, in decking the abodes of the dead, and in one passage says: "To the grave of Marcellus handsful of Lilies should be brought."

Coming down through the Christian centuries to the Age of Chivalry, the records of these times indicate the popularity of the Lily as a badge of knighthood. When a knight was about to fare forth to do battle, and more especially when setting out on a crusade, he knelt before his "Faire laydy" in full armor, but with his visor up, and she placed around his helm a chaplet of Lilies. This served as a mutual vow of faithfulness and purity during the days of enforced separation.

The Lily enters into the composition of many English coats-of-arms, especially those assumed by abbeys, religious houses and collegiate bodies. In witness of this, one finds that the famous colleges, Eton, Winchester and Corpus Christi (Cambridge) show the Lily as an armorial bearing.

From an early date in the Christian era, the Lily has been an emblematical flower associated with our Lord and His Mother. This is easily borne out in the evidence adduced by a large number of ecclesiastical ruins still to be seen throughout the whole of England, and on the continent of Europe. This association has been perpetuated by the great masters of sacred art in all Christian countries. Many of these are familiar enough, at least in reproductions, as to require no detailed reference here. There is one picture, however, and that by a modern hand, which cannot be overlooked. It is Dante Gabriel Rossetti's "*Ecce Ancilla Domine*," commonly known as the "Annunciation." We have seen this great conception a number of times, always to be profoundly impressed by its extraordinary simplicity, coupled with its tremendous power. In Rossetti's picture, the Lily is given a large prominence and profound significance. In the foreground, there is a broken wooden column or post, on which hangs a spray of Lilies. In the center of the picture

stands the angel Gabriel, young and strong with an aura about his head, but without wings. In his hand is a large spray of beautiful Lilies, which he is holding out in the direction of the shrinking village maiden, seated and half kneeling upon her narrow bed.

The symbolism is, of course, quite simple. The Lilies are the angel's tribute to the purity of Mary—chosen of God—as a fitting instrument to fulfill His will in bringing to this world, garbed in the habiliments of the flesh, the Saviour of mankind. There are many other great pictures showing forth the Lily in this sacred connection, to which one would like to refer. But considerations of space forbid.

And what of the world's poets and their use of the Lily in their lines? Such use has been universal. Singers of every land acclaim the flower as a symbol of purity and cleanliness of heart, a standard set upon it by the rest of mankind. Shakespeare's best known reference to the Lily is, of course, to be found in King John (Act 4, Scene 2). Its use is constant in magazine, newspaper, and everyday speech, so as to render it one of the best known of Shakespearean quotations. "To gild refined gold, to paint the Lily is wasteful and ridiculous excess." The Bard of Avon, knew something of Lilies. They grew wild in the lovely fields around Stratford.

Other poets, lesser lights than Shakespeare, have sung the praises of and paid tribute to the Lily. Tennyson often did. He has a lovely line somewhere, in which he writes of one who "wore the Lily-white flower of a blameless life." He sings of the "Lily-white maid;" of the wasting of the Lily for Maud, in "The Princess" and who, having read "The Idylls of the King," can ever forget the beautiful Elaine—dead of a disappointed love—floating down the river on Camelot, clothed in white raiment, and lying on her Lily-strewn couch on a Lily-decked barge?

And then there is Rossetti (as fine a poet as he was painter), who has his "Blessed Damozel," as she leans out "from the gold bar of heaven," hold three Lilies in her hand. Elizabeth Barret Browning singing of

"Lilies white, prepared to touch
The whitest thought, nor soil it much
Of dreamer turned to lover."

Mrs. Hemans with her fine passage:

"Yet, the great ocean hath no tone of power
Mightier to reach the soul, in thought's hushed home
Than yours, ye Lilies, chosen thus and graced!"

And James Matthews Legaré in his fine apostrophe to the flower singing:

"Go bow thy head in gentle spite,
Thou Lily White
For she who spies thee waving here
With thee in beauty can compare
As day with night."

A fitting conclusion of this quite casual and fragmentary survey of the uses of the Lily in literature may possibly be furnished by citing a passage from John Ruskin's "Sesame and Lilies." Ruskin was the greatest master of ornate prose which the Victorian age produced. The second chapter, or lecture, of "Sesame and Lilies" is entitled, "Queen's Gardens." Toward the close of it there is this fine passage: "Will you not go down among them? Among those sweet living things, whose new courage, sprung from the earth with the deep color of heaven upon it, is starting up in strength of goodly spire; whose purity, washed from the dust, is opening, bud by bud, into the flower of promise—and still they turn to you and for you—

"The Larkspur listens—I hear, I hear!
And the Lily whispers—I wait!"

It is pleasing to note the furtherance of the cult of the Lily in America as is being presented by skilled authorities who do not regard this beauteous blossom merely as a commercial commodity—as simply as a matter of merchandise—something to buy and sell—but as a veritable "thing of beauty and a joy forever." For years past they have been possessed by a deep-seated affection for the Lily, which possibly is more pronounced than that felt by them for the other lovely things in which they trade and deal. As a consequence, the assemblying of such an amazing variety as is set forth in this brochure, represents, not only the accomplishment of a notable commercial understanding, but the realization of an ideal which, in its turn, is the offspring of a genuine labor of love. The Lily is not painted by these experienced horticulturists; rather, it is praised, nurtured and glorified. What has thus been done by way of promoting a wider knowledge and a sharpened interest in the Lily among the people of this country, cannot fail of enhancing a love of beauty and an enrichment of the esthetic sense, in those for whom "Things lovely and of good report," already beckon in strong appeal. Among these things the Lily most surely holds a proud and gracious place—one safely entrenched, permanently secured. Little concern need be entertained that the flower lovers of this, our own day and time, will exhibit any scantier measure of affection for the lovely Lily than that which men and women everywhere have felt for ages and who, with a unanimity bordering on universality, have united in planting in the heart of their gardens and enshrining in the garden of their hearts.

L. Candidum

A picturesque setting in the garden of Mrs. Scott McLanahan, East Hampton, N. Y.

GROUP OF L. CANDIDUM SPECIOSUM

LILIES

"Auspicious hope! in thy sweet garden grow
Wreaths for each toil, a charm for every woe."

—CAMPBELL

HOW TO PLANT LILY BULBS

A VERY important matter is to plant Lily bulbs at their proper depth, there being two ways whereby they throw out roots. The varieties that are called *stem rooting*, which root at the stem as well as the base, thereby giving added strength to the growing stem and preventing exhaustion of the bulb should be planted deeply, and those that are *base rooting* only, should be planted shallow. The proper depth to plant the bulb is stated in the paragraph descriptive of each Lily. In gauging the proper depth all measurements should be made from base of bulb.

In planting some of the loose-scaled varieties such as Humboldti, Kelloggi, Monadelphum, Pyrenaicum, Rubescens and Washingtonianum, I would advise planting the bulb on its side in a base of sand and surround the bulb with sand. This will have a tendency to prevent moisture from secreting in the loose scales and thereby rotting the bulbs. When roots are established, the bulb will be righted in the proper position. One should not be disappointed if the bulb should fail to show any signs of growth above the ground for the first year, as some have a habit of remaining dormant for a year and coming along strongly the next season, possibly after you had given up hopes of ever seeing their glorious blooms. The Martagon varieties and Monadelphum sometimes act in this manner.

While planting several thousands of the Russian Lily, Monadelphum, that were collected in the Western Caucasus, and whose bulbs have a loose scale, this same process of placing them on their sides in planting was pursued. They were planted late in Fall and probably only about 20 per cent of these appeared above ground and flowered the following season, but on examining some of the remainder that failed to show growth, it was evident that the dormant bulbs were intact, but were beginning to show activity in the roots, and would make an appreciable growth the following year.

MEADOW LILIES

"To the meadow, where the swallows
Dip and soar the long day through,
And among the hills and hollows
Harebells hang their cups of blue,
Comes a flower of dusky splendor,
With a rare and queenly grace,
And a stately beauty, lent her
By the golden August days."

—DORA READ GOODALE

PREPARATION OF SOIL

THE geographical distribution of Lilies is peculiar in that they are only to be found in countries north of the Equator, but they encircle the northern hemisphere. So we have Lilies of the Pacific Coast States and of those bordering the Atlantic. Others comes from Europe, while all across the vast continent of Asia, in Japan and the Philippines, Lilies abound.

Now the world-wide distribution of Lilies and the diverse conditions of soil and climate that must prevail over such a wide range of country all tend to somewhat complicate the problem of establishing Lilies in our gardens and maintaining them there in varying degrees of permanency. Of these two factors, soil is probably of much more importance than climate.

Our chief concern is how to provide for the Lilies we wish to grow, a soil which is congenial, conducive to healthy growth, containing essential constitutents of the proper mechanical condition, yet devoid of other elements we may know or think to be inimical.

Undoubtedly, the character of the soil has much to do with ultimate success. A soil having a porous or gravelly subsoil which permits deep preparation and provides the all-essential sub-drainage, presents few difficulties.

All Lilies require good drainage, therefore, the ground should be prepared with a bottom of stones and rocks, on top of which should be placed about two feet of fibrous loam, with a fair proportion of sand and a larger proportion of leafmold.

In a broad and general way it may be said that a soil that will grow good corn or potatoes, will grow most of our dependable and popular Lilies. Such a soil may not grow all of them because of the presence of much lime, but contrary to the general impression, most Lilies take kindly to lime. In fact, our most popular varieties, with the exception of two of our native Lilies, Superbum from the East, and Pardalinum from the West, and the Japanese Lily, Auratum, do not in the least object to this ingredient, but really flourish in same.

MANURES AND FERTILIZERS FOR LILIES

IT has frequently been stated that Lilies do not require stimulants, but I have experienced most beneficial results by using manure or fertilizer judiciously. It is true that fresh stable manure should never be used in contact with the bulb, or even as a top dressing, as it might attract insects that are injurious to the bulb and may have a tendency to spread fungous disease to which some varieties are subject.

An infrequent application of liquid cow manure is applied to Lilies in pot culture, and there is no reason why the same, used in the open ground, should not prove beneficial. In fact, where Lilies are growing in the herbaceous border, where the ground has been impoverished by strong-growing perennials, a liquid application is really necessary.

In preparing the ground for the reception of the bulbs I would advise using a layer of well-rotted stable manure about six inches beneath the bulb. This would stimulate the roots when well developed. I would advocate using bonemeal as a top dressing for such stem rooting varieties as Regale, Speciosum, etc., where the soil has a tendency toward an acid condition.

I have used a chemical preparation composed of potash and other concentrated fertilizers under the name of "Lily Food," but I really believe that there is nothing more satisfactory than stable manure that had been lying for years until it had attained the appearance of peat. Last Fall, I covered all my Lilies, in my private garden, with this to a thickness of one inch and beneficial results were most apparent in my Lilies during the Summer. Granulated peat moss may be used as a ground cover, but would not advise using it in contact with the bulb, because of its highly acid condition.

Helen M. Fox, author of "Garden Cinderellas"—a complete treatise on Lilies—states that when her Auratum Lilies, toward the end of June, were turning yellow, although exhibiting no signs of the dreaded mosaic disease, that she gave each bulb a tablespoonful of iron salts, bought at a drug store, and that almost immediately the leaves turned a deep, healthy green, and the buds developed into fine flowers. This experiment is certainly well worth trying.

WHEN TO PLANT AND TRANSPLANT LILIES

TO obtain best results, Lilies should be planted in Fall, but many varieties may be planted in early Spring and will produce a fair amount of bloom the first season, although somewhat later than their natural time. Many of the Japanese bulbs arrive here too late for Fall planting, and these are held in cold storage for early Spring planting. If these bulbs are desired on arrival, the ground may be kept open by a heavy mulching of leaves or hay for immediate planting, or they may be potted, the pots plunged in coldframes and then planted out in Spring after they have attained a good root growth. I am attempting to overcome this difficulty by having most of these late maturing varieties grown here in the United States. This same method is being pursued with such varieties that arrive from Europe quite late in the season.

Lilium candidum should be planted in August-September, as they make a root and also leaf growth in the Fall which will insure excellent results the following season, although we have noted excellent results from Lilium candidum planted much later.

I have planted several thousands of Lilies in Long Island, New York, in the Spring for commercial purposes and well-ripened bulbs were thereby available to supply the Fall demand before the imported bulbs arrived.

It is absolutely necessary that certain Lilies should be planted in Fall, and these include Candidum, Chalcedonicum, Humboldti, Martagon, Pyrenaicum, Pomponium, Rubescens, Tenuifolium, Testaceum and Washingtonianum, as these bulbs are of such a nature that holding them in cold storage during Winter, seriously impairs their vitality.

Excellent results may be obtained the first season from Spring planting of Auratum, Browni, Croceum, Davidi, Davuricum, Elegans, Giganteum Himalaicum, Hansoni, Henryi, Japonicum Krameri, Longiflorum, Regale, Sargentiae, Sinensis Pluratum, Speciosum, Tigrinum, and Umbellatum.

TRANSPLANTING LILIES

LILIES should be transplanted in Fall, and if one should wish to transplant from one part of the garden to another, so that the bulbs are not left out of the ground, a good time to do so is directly after they bloom. It is really necessary to transplant Lilies after they have been in one place for a few years, as the bulbs are liable to become overcrowded. Where Lilium candidum has shown signs of deterioration, bulbs have been lifted after blooming season and kept in dry sand until September 1st, and their condition has shown a remarkable improvement the following season, evidently being benefited by the complete rest.

WHERE TO PLANT LILIES

THERE is no genus that is more adaptable to the various phases of gardening and landscape art than the Lily. We may plant them with confidence in many places in our gardens. This brings us back again to the important point of where our Lilies grow. In our gardens we must make our conditions conform to the Lilies' actual needs. They love the sun, but they are greatly benefited by some low ground cover or associated vegetation which will shade and protect their roots from scorching heat and drought. This need of associated vegetation is one of the greatest cultural importance. Mr. E. H. Wilson emphasizes it in his writings on Lilies he saw in China. He says: "They grow naturally among protective herbs and shrubs which in Spring screen from the sun's direct rays the young flower stem of the Lily after it emerges from the earth, and in Autumn the fallen leaves of the shrubs and the dying culms of the herbs form a protective mulch which, as it decays, becomes a nourishing food."

Some easily grown Lilies, which are recommended for the average garden, where advantage may be taken of the available ground covers, as explained on page 79, are Liliums auratum, batemanniae, elegans, hansoni, henryi, regale, speciosum, testaceum, tigrinum, and umbellatum. Then there are others that can be planted to advantage in partial shade or in thin woodland, especially where the soil is rich in humus from decay of leaves. Suitable kinds for such locations are mentioned on page 83. Then again, there are the dwarfer and slender varieties that prefer the protection of the Rock Garden. These are also especially noted on page 83.

An ideal location for a Lily garden would be in a thinly wooded ravine, with a stream winding through, near whose banks some of the moisture-loving Lilies such as Liliums canadense, pardalinum and superbum may be used among other plants of a like nature. On the higher ground, Liliums auratum, batemanniae, humboldti, hansoni, henryi, martagon, tigrinum, and willmottiae are recommended, while in certain clearances those "seeking their rightful place in the sun," should find a location. And, where a few rocks are to be found, we should remember Liliums tenuifolium, concolor, and philippinense formosanum.

Lilies should never be planted close to plants that have a strong spreading, deep, root action, such as Achillea "the Pearl," Physostegia virginica, etc., as their roots are liable to crowd out the tender growths of the Lilies. Beware of planting too near the Elms and Maples, as their voracious root system usually fills every square foot of soil.

YOUNG LILIES

"See the young Lilies, their scimiter-petals
Glancing like silver; 'mid earthier metals!
Dews of the brightest, in life-giving showers
Fall all the night, on the luminous flowers.
Each of them sparkles afar, like a gem!
Wouldst thou be happy and smiling like them?"

—JAMES CLARENCE MANGAN

HOW AND WHEN TO CUT LILIES

AFTER my many lectures on the "Aristocrats of the Garden," I have frequently been asked the question: "Does it injure the bulb to cut the bloom?" And my answer has been no, providing you leave enough of the stem to aid in developing and ripening the daughter bulb. Allowing a Lily to form seed often weakens the new bulb.

To build up a stronger bulb for next year's bloom, I would suggest pinching off the buds before they develop. This method requires courage, as you thereby sacrifice a beautiful flower, but I would highly recommend this procedure with newly planted stock.

CLASSIFICATION OF LILIES

As a guide to planting Lilies, I have placed them under four headings—A, B, C, and D. One of these letters will appear in brackets after the name of each variety. The explanation of this is as follows:

A—Lilies that will do well under ordinary conditions, and which prefer a sunny location with the usual ground protection.

B—Lilies that prefer a woodland situation, where there is a fair amount of sunlight and where there is a ground covering of low shrubs, grasses or native ferns.

C—Lilies that require a moist situation in leafy-loam, where the bulbs may rest in a dry situation, although the roots are penetrating the moisture. These grow naturally on banks of small streams, on the borders of ponds, or on raised hummocks in bogs.

D—Lilies that are not altogether hardy and should receive a heavy mulching of leaves, or the bulbs should be potted when received, kept in a cool cellar or coldframe in Winter and plunged with pot in the open ground in Spring.

Be sure and pay close attention to these letters when ordering Lilies.

TIME OF FLOWERING

The vicinity of New York City is given as the basis in figuring the flowering period of each variety.

PLANTING DEPTH

In all cases, the various depths given in planting each variety are measured from the base of bulb.

L. Auratum, *Crimson Queen*

L. Auratum Platyphyllum

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF LILIES

Explanation of the letters A, B, C, D, which follow the name of each variety, will be found on page 18. Also information regarding depth for planting bulbs and basis of flowering time.

AURATUM (*A*)

THE GOLDEN BANDED LILY OF JAPAN

One of the most popular Lilies and undoubtedly the best known.

To grow this handsome Lily successfully, it is unnecessary for us to attempt to compound soil equal in content to the volcanic detritus on the slopes of Fusi Yama, where it is found wild, as I have found it to thrive under the ordinary garden conditions. In my own garden on the north shore of Long Island, N. Y., this Lily responds remarkably well to fair treatment, but aphides and disease have periodically attacked them with disastrous results. The bulbs being reasonable in price, it is certainly worth while to replant, even if one should enjoy their remarkable elegance for just two or three years.

In experimenting with the wild stock of Lilium auratum platyphyllum, which is collected in the wild state and never gets in contact with the nursery-grown stock—where I am afraid the disease is seated—I find that it certainly displays a greater degree of permanency.

The Auratum family offers exceptional possibilities in growth and abundance of florescence. I have frequently observed a single stem bearing more than fifty flowers, and have read of instances where many more than a hundred have been produced on one stem. In fact, I have a photograph before me, sent by J. D. Ross, Seattle, Washington, of an Auratum platyphyllum showing about 250 blooms on one stem. Paul Frost, Cambridge, Massachusetts, sent me a photograph of a fine specimen of Auratum standing 8 feet in height.

Although sun loving, Lilium auratum thrives remarkably well in partial shade, on the fringes of woodlands or the clearings in vegetation. Does not take kindly to lime. Stem rooting, plant 9 to 12 inches deep according to size of bulb. Height, 3½ to 6 feet. July-August.

THE AURATUM VARIETIES (*A*)

AURATUM (A). The old type which is grown most extensively in the nurseries of Japan. It has a distinct, golden band coming out of each petal, and the spots vary from dark brown and maroon to red.

CRIMSON QUEEN (A). It is supposed to be a successful hybrid between Lilium auratum platyphyllum and Lilium speciosum melpomene, the former being the seed parent. Many years ago, a like cross was made by Francis Parkman of Jamaica Plains, Mass., and named Parkmanniae, but in this case the latter parent produced the seed. Unfortunately, its constitution was weak, and it disappeared. I believe in Crimson Queen we have something that is destined to stay with us.

PICTUM (A). A distinct type showing the usual spots and gold band with the addition of crimson-tipped petals, in some cases not very pronounced, but in others, the red tip runs well toward the base of the flower.

PLATYPHYLLUM (Macranthum) (A). By far the most vigorous of the Auratum family. Has broad petals with gold band in center. The spots vary in color from brown to yellow.

PLATYPHYLLUM RUBRO VITTATUM (A). A most striking and distinct variety producing a red band down the center of each petal in place of the gold band.

PLATYPHYLLUM (Wild Stock) (A). Where Auratum has suffered from disease, I would advise destroying what is left and planting this wild stock as good permanent results may be obtained. The bulbs are smaller, but will produce surprisingly good growth and large flowers the first season.

WITTEI (Virginale) (A). Has no spots whatever, but produces a broad yellow band in the center of each petal on an almost pure white ground.

L. Auratum

L. Auratum Pictum

L. Auratum platyphyllum Rubro Vittatum

L. Auratum Wittei

L. Amabile

L. Backhouse Hybrid, *Mrs. R. O. Backhouse*

L. Backhouse Hybrid, *Sceptre*

L. Backhouse Hybrid, *Sutton Court*

AMABILE (*A*)

A rare species coming from Korea. The flowers are large and reflexed. The color is grenadin-red, freely spotted with black with two or three dark chocolate blotches. Stem rooting. Plant 8 inches deep. Height 3 to 4 feet. July.

THE NEW RACE OF BACKHOUSE HYBRIDS

The late Mrs. Backhouse of England was successful in raising many beautiful seedling Lilies from crosses made between L. MARTAGON and L. HANSONI. They are all stem rooting and should be planted 8 inches deep. At this writing, the bulbs of the following varieties are quite scarce.

BROCADE (A). A most effective garden Lily, vigorous and very free-flowering. Each inflorescence carries a multitude of orange-yellow flowers, overlaid with rosy-pink on the outside and the interior marbled pink with chocolate spots on a yellow ground. Height 6 feet. June and July.

GOLDEN ORB (A). Flowers are 3 inches across, of a light, clear straw color with green center, conspicuously spotted with small crimson dots; outside ribbed deep golden brown. Height 3 to 4 feet. June and July.

MRS. R. O. BACKHOUSE (A). A tall and stately Lily bearing fifteen to thirty flowers of an orange-yellow tone, lightly spotted purple. The general form of this flower is somewhat reminiscent of Hansoni, but the petals are wider and stouter and the flower does not reflex as much as in Martagon. One of the finest hybrids yet raised. Height 5 feet. June-July.

SCEPTRE (A). One of the most vigorous and free-flowering of the new varieties, one of the last to flower. The stout stems will bear as many as thirty star-shaped flowers of a pink-buff shade freely covered with small, dark spots. Height 6 feet. June-July.

SUTTON COURT (A). Somewhat similar to Mrs. R. O. Backhouse, but stronger in growth and growing even taller. The flowers are more reflexed and heavily spotted with purple, while the exterior of petal is distinctly shaded with pink, the internal surface being of a light yellow. The whole inflorescence being of a most distinct and pleasing appearance. Height 6 to 7 feet. June-July.

BAKERIANUM (Lowi) (*D*)

A very rare Burmese Lily which had been lost to cultivation for many years. It has pendulous, bell-shaped flowers which open greenish-yellow and fade to creamy-white, with red-brown spots within. This variety is not altogether hardy and should be handled in pots so that they may be plunged in Summer and taken in for Winter.

And even then, difficulties may be incurred, as this Lily has a habit of having its stem wander through the ground before coming to the surface. Stem rooting. Height 3 feet. June-July.

BATEMANNIAE (*A*)

This beautiful apricot-shaded Lily is easy of cultivation and grows equally as well in partial shade as in full sun. This variety is recommended as one of the most adaptable for an ordinary garden. Stem rooting. Plant 6 inches deep. Height 3 feet. July-August.

BROWNI (*A*)

A favorite in old gardens and deserving of general culture. It is a native of China and the islands of the Korean Archipelago. Its habit is strong and vigorous, with a stout, leafy stalk bearing large, fragrant, trumpet-shaped flowers, the inside being pale yellow in opening, and fading to cream color when expanded. The outside is streaked rich, vinous purple, shading to chocolate brown.

I have been receiving quantities of these bulbs collected in the province of Kwanso, China, and, although the bulbs have two or more crowns, which are unlike those procured from the nurseries in Europe, I consider the flower a very good type, and almost equal to the latter, although offered at less than half the price. Requires perfect drainage in light, sandy loam. Plant bulb 8 inches deep, and planting on its side is recommended to prevent moisture from secreting in its scales. Stem rooting. Height 3 to 4 feet. June-July.

BOLANDERI (*B*)

One of the rarest Lilies, coming from California. The stems are slender, bearing two or three dainty bells of a deep crimson shade, spotted purple, requiring culture as specified in Note B. Makes a small bulb with wiry roots. Semi-stem rooting. 2 to 3 feet. July-August.

BULBIFERUM (*A*)

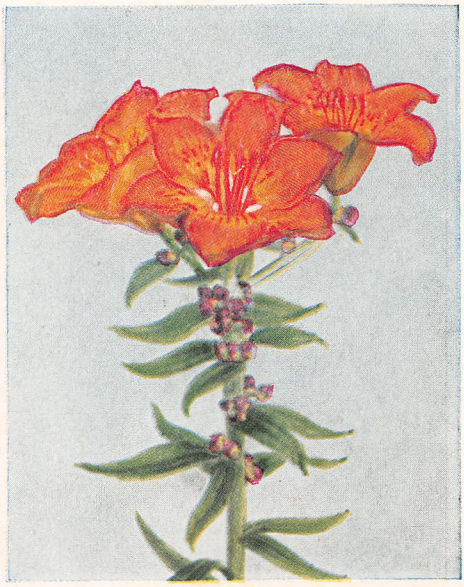
A handsome Lily resembling Umbellatum in form but having the same characteristic of the Tigerlily in producing bulbils in the leaf axils which, when ripe, may be planted. (See page 75 with reference to bulbils).

I have noticed a type that is decidedly red, but the prevailing shade is yellow-orange, the tips of each petal being slightly flushed flame red. Stem rooting. Plant 4 inches deep. Height 2 feet. June.

L. Bakerianum (Lowi)

L. Batemanniae

L. Browni



L. Bulbiferum

L. CANDIDUM

To a Lily

"And thou dost seem, in white array'd,
Like many a pure and beauteous maid—
One more sweet thing to know!"
—From the German of Goëthe

CANDIDUM (*A*)

The Madonna Lily, "The Annunciation Lily"

This stately Lily is possibly one of the oldest known. It may be seen almost everywhere in old gardens. It is the best known and most beloved. It has been known to thrive in all kinds of soil and endures lime and exposure to full sunshine. This Lily, for centuries, has been portrayed as Flora's emblem of purity and some pictures of the Madonna show her holding a specimen of Lilium candidum in her hands. Lilium candidum has been known to grow under such diverse conditions of soil and climate that it would be useless for me to prescribe any particular method of cultivation. Planting bulbs early is advisable, and this should be done in early September, and they should be left alone for years if they appear to be in a healthy condition, otherwise, frequent transplanting is advisable. The best bulbs are imported from northern France, but at this writing, there is evidence of good, healthy, American-grown stock. The bulbs should not be planted deeply, a covering of 2 inches above the bulb being sufficient. It requires no ground cover, as the leaves that appear from the points of the scales serve this purpose.

It has leaves of two different classes, first, the basal leaves, which are borne on the scales in the center of the new bulb and appear early in Fall, coinciding with the period of Autumnal rains in the countries from which they originated.

A most pleasing effect is to plant with Delphinium. Base rooting. 3 to 4 feet. June.

CANDIDUM SPECIOSUM (Peregrinum) (*A*)

A rare and distinct form seldom met with in cultivation, but found in Saloniki. It flowers a little later than the type and has dark stems. In some cases it is hardly distinguishable from a strong growing type of the former.

I have found this stock, which I am having grown in England, to be free of any disease. Height 4 to 5 feet. June-July,

"The lily's height bespoke command,
A fair, imperial flower;
She seem'd design'd for Flora's hand
The scepter of her power."

—COWPER

CANADENSE (*A, B, C*)

One of our best known native Lilies, having a range of distribution from New Brunswick, Canada, south through the eastern states to Georgia. It is found in masses in meadows and in marshy places; in fact, I have known this Lily to have been found in a wet, boggy situation, but it would be almost impossible to establish them under such conditions. This attractive Lily will respond to cultivation, in which condition, I have seen beautiful specimens reaching 8 feet in height, whereas wild I have never observed them more than 5 feet.

The bulbs are rhizomatous as shown on page 86, and the new bulb is produced at the end of a stolon with fragile, white scales. These bulbs should be planted in Fall only, and 8 to 10 inches deep, as collectors have often to dig down 12 inches to find the bulbs.

The colored plate on the following page shows the varieties Lilium canadense flavum and Lilium canadense rubrum, while the type Lilium canadense shows a variation of coloring from yellow through orange to red, all of them showing more or less purplish-brown spots.

Semi stem rooting. Does not take kindly to lime. Height 4 to 6 feet. June-July.

FLAVUM. A selected golden yellow form of the above. Heavily spotted.

RUBRUM. A selected red form of above and heavily spotted.

L. Canadense Varieties

L. Callosum

L. Carolinianum

L. Centifolium

L. Cernuum

L. CALLOSUM (*A*)

This late flowering Lily was discovered by Mr. Henry in the Yangtse gorges. It is somewhat easy of cultivation where it should receive full sunshine. Its numerous flowers, Turkscap-shaped, are orange-red in color with no spots. Stem rooting. Plant 8 inches deep. Lime enduring. Height 2 to 3 feet. August-September.

CAROLINIANUM (*A*)

A showy Lily with slender stems, thriving best in the full sun with a suitable ground cover. This variety is a native of North Carolina, and Georgia, and resembles Lilium superbum, of which it is supposed to be the Southern form, but is more dainty, and has a delightful fragrance. Does not take kindly to lime. Height 3 feet. July-August.

CENTIFOLIUM (*A*)

This wonderful Lily, also known as Farrer's No. 316, was supposed to have been discovered in a cabbage patch in China. It is certainly a giant among Lilies, standing over 8 feet high and producing 10 to 15 long, tubular white flowers, streaked externally with brown and flushed internally with yellow at the base of trumpet.

I have seen some variation in this Lily which E. H. Wilson claims is a type of Leucanthum. There were two bulbs in bloom in 1928, in the nursery of C. P. Horsford, Charlotte, Vermont, and although the general character of growth and foliage were identical, I observed that the flower on one showed brown streaks externally, while the other displayed distinct greenish streaks. There is only a very limited stock of large flowering bulbs available at this writing, but I have good expectations of having a fair quantity of flowering bulbs in the Fall of 1930. Perfectly hardy and vigorous. Thrives in lime soil. Stem rooting. Plant 8 inches deep. July.

CERNUUM (*A*)

A rare and beautiful species from Northeast China. The stems are slender but rigid, with grass-like foliage. The flowers are shaped like L. tenuifolium in habit and growth, but the color is a deep lilac-pink, spotted wine color and deliciously fragrant. Stem rooting. Plant 4 inches deep. Height 2 feet. June-July.

CHALCEDONICUM (*A*)

THE SCARLET TURKSCAP LILY OF GREECE

Nothing is more lovely in late June than a clump of this Lily in flower, with its slender, but strong stems bearing from 5 to 8 flowers of an intense, waxy scarlet hue. It may be planted in the same soil as L. candidum. It endures lime and should be planted not more than four inches deep in a sunny situation. One should not expect much from this Lily the first year after planting, but after establishing itself, it should not be disturbed. We have the bulbs of the true Chalcedonicum, which are sometimes difficult to procure. Height 3 to 4 feet. June-July.

CHALCEDONICUM HELDREICHI

An improved form, the color being somewhat paler on the outside. Base rooting. Plant 5 inches deep. Height 4 feet. June-July.

CHALCEDONICUM MACULATUM

This variety produces large, broad-petaled flowers of a rich, dark scarlet, spotted with black at base. It possesses a strong constitution. Base rooting. Plant 5 inches deep. Height 4 to 5 feet. June-July.

COLCHICUM. *See Monadelphum*

COLUMBIANUM (*B*)

A slender growing Lily from the state of Oregon, where it thrives in a low, moist, but well-drained situation and takes kindly to lime. It resembles a miniature L. humboldti. The flowers are golden yellow, spotted maroon. Plant about 6 inches deep in leafmold. Base rooting. Height 3 feet. July.

CONCOLOR (*A*)

This pretty little Lily, coming from Central and South China is most suitable for Rock Gardens. It grows not more than 18 inches, with striking, upright, star-shaped flowers of a deep crimson shade, with dark spots. Base rooting. Produces a small bulb which should be planted about 3 inches deep. June-July.

CONCOLOR (Dropmore variety)

This lovely variety appears to be more vigorous than the type, and produces as many as three flowering stems from a small bulb. These stems reach a height of 18 to 24 inches, with as many as four brilliant, orange-scarlet flowers.

CONCOLOR PULCHELLUM

A deep crimson form, with the same habit as Concolor.

CORIDION (*A*)

Another dainty Lily from China, resembling the Concolor in form and growth and suitable for rockeries, but the color is deep yellow with dark spots. Small bulb. Base rooting. Plant 3 inches deep. Height 18 inches. June-July.

L. Chalcedonicum

L. Columbianum

L. Coridion; L. Concolor

L. Concolor, *Dropmore*

L. Cordifolium

L. Croceum

L. Davidi

L. Davuricum

CORDIFOLIUM (*B*)

This odd Lily from northern Japan resembles L. giganteum himalaicum, although smaller in stature. The large, broad leaves are most attractive, unfolding crimson in color, changing to lustrous green, burnished with a copper sheen. The flowers are funnel-shaped, slightly fragrant, of a milk-white tinted with green at the base. Should be given the same treatment as L. giganteum himalaicum. Base rooting. Plant 4 inches deep. Height 3 to 5 feet. July.

CROCEUM (*A*)

THE ORANGE LILY

This stately Lily is a native of the Alps of Savoy, Lombardy and Corsica, but will thrive in any ordinary garden soil, and is most suitable for town gardens. It is to be found in many of the old gardens of England, Scotland and Ireland, and is known as the emblem of a certain faction of the Irish race. A robust grower, with strong stems covered with deep green foliage and bearing huge umbels of beautiful, orange-colored, upright blooms. If left alone it will, in time, form a dense clump. These are stem rooting and bulbs should be planted 5 inches deep. One of the best of the cheaper varieties. Height 3 feet. June-July.

DAVIDI (Sutchuenense) (*A*)

A Chinese Lily with cinnabar-red, Tiger Lily-like flowers and graceful, narrow foliage. This Lily has a fine constitution, and is one of the best of the Summer-flowering varieties.

I had some doubt regarding the true type and color of this attractive Lily until I flowered it, as it had been portrayed in an entirely different form and color by a Lily authority. I also find that this Lily has sometimes been substituted for Lilium willmottiae, which is not as plentiful as Lilium davidi, and is quite distinct. I cannot recommend it too highly, being absolutely hardy and having a robust constitution. Stem rooting. Plant 6 inches deep. Height 4 to 5 feet. July.

DAVURICUM (*A*)

This popular Lily is a native of Siberia and northern Japan, although it sometimes resembles our native L. philadelphicum. Thriving in any fair garden soil, it endures lime and prefers the full sun. The flowers are borne erect in umbels of three to five; flowers of rich orange shade, flushed red and spotted black. The bulbs are small and should be planted close together about 5 inches deep. Stem rooting. Height 2 to 3 feet. June-July.

LILIUM ELEGANS (Thunbergianum) (*A*)

An interesting group of early, Summer-flowering Lilies, and although closely akin to the species Lilium umbellatum, Lilium davuricum, Lilium batemanniae, Lilium bulbiferum and Lilium wallacei, I have placed them in a definite class because of their height and period of blooming. The species Lilium umbellatum, is by far, the earliest, and is followed by Lilium bulbiferum, which is succeeded by this class, Lilium elegans, which also precedes Lilium batemanniae, followed lastly by Lilium wallacei. The eight Elegans varieties that I have enumerated are selected from a large number that have come under my observations and I believe these to be entirely distinct and also represent a wide range of color. They vary somewhat in height, but are never less than 12 inches, nor more than 24 inches. For this reason, I would highly recommend them for Rock Gardens, or they may be placed in the foreground in hardy borders.

Stem rooting. Plant 6 inches deep. June-July.

ALICE WILSON. A very dwarf variety, of a lemon-yellow color, shading darker in the center.

ATROSANGUINEUM. The best of the dark red types, showing deep crimson in center.

BICOLOR. Petals marbled and flaked with varying shades of chrome-orange, tangerine and terra cotta. The midrib of each petal of a lighter orange, while the pollen is of a decided Indian red.

LEONARD JOERG. A very fine shading of apricot, with darker shadings on the margins of petals.

MAHONY. Best described as a deep, rich, mahogany-crimson, with darker veinings towards center of petals.

MARMORATUM. Striking chrome-orange, suffused with lighter orange towards tips of petals. Dark spots of terra cotta towards the center of petals.

PETER BARR. An immense yellow flower with a faint shading of orange.

PRINCE OF ORANGE. A brilliant shade of orange, with a distinctive apricot suffusion. Petals heavily spotted with burnt orange towards center.

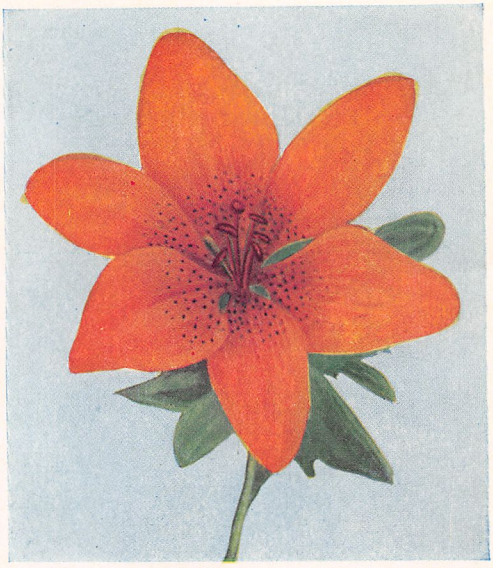
L. ELEGANS, *Alice Wilson*

L. ELEGANS, *Atrosanguineum*

L. ELEGANS, *Bicolor*

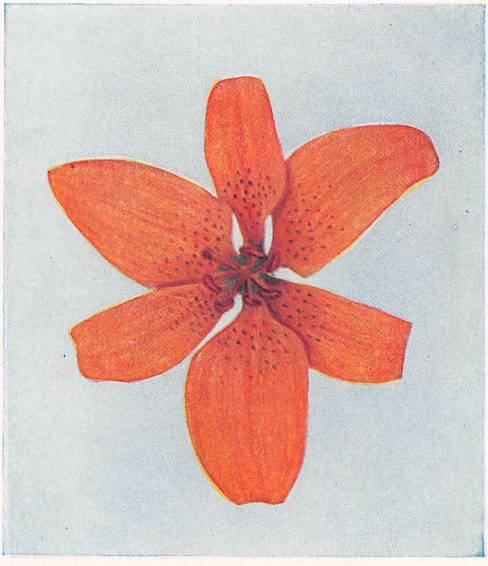
L. ELEGANS, *Leonard Joerg*

L. ELEGANS, *Mahony*



L. ELEGANS, *Marmoratum*

L. ELEGANS. *Peter Barr*



L. ELEGANS, *Prince of Orange*

The Lily of the Resurrection

While the Lily dwells in earth,
  Walled about with crumbling mould
She the secret of her birth
  Guesses not, nor has been told.

Hides her brown bulb in the ground,
  Knowing not she is a flower;
Knowing not she shall be crowned
  As a queen, with white-robed power.

Though her whole life is one thrill
  Upward, unto skies unseen;
In her husks she wraps her still,
  Wondering what her visions mean?

Shivering, while the bursting scales
  Leave her heart bare, with a sigh
She, her unclad state bewails,
  Whispering to herself, "I die!"

Die? Then may she welcome death,
  Leaving darkness underground,
Breathing out her sweet free breath,
  Into the new heavens around.

Life it means, this impulse high
  Which through every rootlet stirs:
Lo! the sunshine and the sky
  She was made for, now are hers!

Lo, the unfolding mystery!
  We shall bloom, some wondrous hour,
As the Lily blooms, when she
  Dies a bulb, to live a flower!

—Lucy Larcom

EXCELSUM. *See Testaceum*

FARRERI (Duchartrei) (*A*)

This interesting Lily was introduced from Kansu, China, by the late Reginald Farrer, although discovered many years before at an altitude of over 8000 feet. Referred to as the "Marble Martagon Lily," it is slender and graceful, bearing numerous recurved white flowers, slightly spotted purple on interior. Has strong constitution, and prefers loose soil of leafmold. Requires lots of water in growing season.

The bulb is stoloniferous and has a peculiar habit of having its stem wander through the ground before coming to the surface, and for that reason is difficult to handle in pots. Produces a very small bulb. Stem rooting. Plant 5 inches deep. 3 feet. June-July.

GIGANTEUM HIMALAICUM (*B*)

The largest and tallest of all the Lilies, with its broad foliage and tall, stately flower spikes, it is indeed handsome. In time the flower spikes often reach a height of 10 to 12 feet, bearing numerous long, tubular flowers of pure white, tinged with purple inside. This wonderful Lily should not be planted deeply as the top of the bulb should show above ground. This would necessarily require a heavy mulching during Winter. The most satisfactory way to handle this wonderful Lily is to plant bulbs 3 to 4 years in age, which should measure about 10 to 12 inches in circumference. These may not flower for about two years, but by that time they would have established themselves and would have produced smaller bulbs that would perpetuate their growth.

It is inadvisable to plant extremely large flowering bulbs of this particular species, as, after the flowering period there probably would be nothing in the way of offsets to perpetuate the stock.

A most suitable location, for planting, is in a clearing of woodland as shown on page 6, where there should be a good depth of rich, leafy loam. Base rooting. July.

GOLDEN ORB. *See Backhouse Hybrids*

GRAYI (*B*)

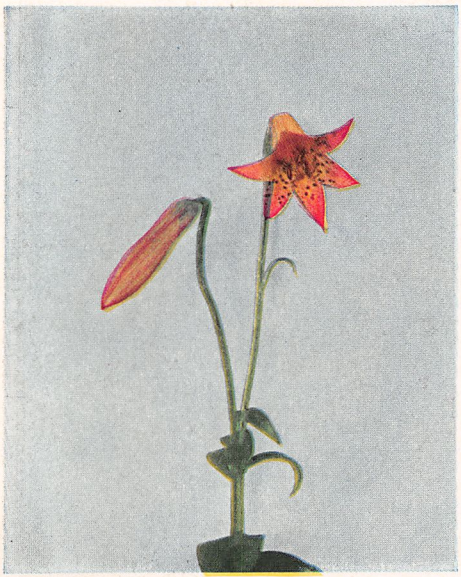
A most beautiful and dainty Lily from the mountains of Virginia and North Carolina, bearing small, rich red flowers, spotted maroon. This Lily prefers to be planted in loose, leafy or peaty soil about 4 inches deep in partial shade, where the roots can find their way into moisture, while keeping the bulb dry. Is lime hating. Base rooting. Height 3 to 4 feet. July.

HANSONI (*A*)

One of the most popular of the Japanese Lilies because of its easy cultivation. It will thrive in almost any soil and does not detest lime. I would strongly advise growing this beautiful Lily in partial shade. This will bring out its true coloring as represented in the color plate. If grown in full sun, it is liable to bleach. I have a fine clump of these enjoying the partial shade of a standard Wisteria. May be propagated from scales and offsets. The stout stems will bear numerous flowers of a deep, rich, orange-yellow shade, spotted brown. Stem rooting. Height 4 to 5 feet. June.

L. Farreri

L. Giganteum Himalaicum



L. Grayi

L. Hansoni

L. HENRYI

"O, Lilies, upturned Lilies!
How swift their prisoned rays
To smite with fire from heaven
The fainting Autumn days!
Tall urns of blending beauty
As vestals pure they hold
In each a blaze of scarlet
Half blotted out with gold."

—Elaine Goodale

HENRYI (*A*)

The Orange Speciosum

A splendid Lily from the mountains of Central China. Of vigorous growth and of the soundest constitution, this Lily should find a place in every garden, where it will thrive in any soil, including lime. If planted in partial shade the rich orange coloring of the flowers with the green bands will be highly accentuated. Mr. Grove says: "L. henryi is a good example of the way many wild plants alter their growth under cultivation, for while Dr. Henry has placed it on record that he never saw the wild Lily exceed 4 feet in height, or bearing more than four or five flowers, it is no uncommon thing to find it in gardens 9 feet high with twenty of its beautiful, orange-colored flowers, identical in shape with L. speciosum album."

An excellent variety for planting among Rhododendrons or other shrubs. Although the stems are stout, it requires such support or protection from winds. As an example of what may be achieved through cultivation, I have before me a photograph, received from J. D. Ross, Seattle, Wash., displaying two remarkable spikes of Lilium henryi, the one showing 76 flowers on one stalk and the other no less than 125 flowers. The flower spike shown on the colored plate opposite stood 9 feet 6 inches high in my garden, having planted four small bulbs three years previously. The following year two spikes measured 10 feet in height.

Although Fall planting is better, Spring planting may be done to good advantage.

Stem rooting; should be planted about 10 inches deep. Height 5 to 6 feet, although well established plants will reach a height of 8 to 9 feet. July-August.

HORSFORDI (*A*)

A beautiful hybrid resulting from a cross made by the late E. H. Horsford of Vermont, between Lilium maximowiczi and Lilium batemanniae, retaining the robust constitution of the former, with the pretty apricot shading of the latter. Of easy cultivation, but dislikes lime. Stem rooting. Plant about 6 inches deep. Height 3 to 4 feet. July-August.

HUMBOLDTI MAGNIFICUM (*B*)

This is one of the few Lilies coming from the Pacific slope that I can really recommend to the amateur with every degree of confidence. When well established the flower stalks will reach a height of six feet or more, thriving in a moist, well-drained, peaty soil and where they have protection from drying winds. The blooms are of an orange shade, spotted maroon and are borne on stout stems. The bulbs are rather loosely scaled and should be planted about 5 inches deep on their sides to prevent the moisture from secreting in the scales. Base rooting. Height 5 feet. June-July.

HUMBOLDTI BLOOMERIANUM (*B*)

A miniature Humboldti. Like the preceding in color and habit, but a smaller bulb and shorter stem. Plant bulbs in same way about 4 inches deep. Height 3 to 4 feet. June-July.

JAPONICUM ALEXANDRAE (*A*)

A very rare form, considered by some authorities to be a variety of Lilium longiflorum. It is of dwarf growth, with flowers as large as Lilium auratum, pure white, with a shading of green gold at the base, widely expanded and of great substance, exquisitely beautiful with a fragrant perfume. Would recommend potting on arrival of bulbs. Plant 8 inches deep. Stem rooting. Height 2 feet. June-July.

JAPONICUM (Krameri) (*A*)

One of the few pink Lilies. It has not the robust constitution of some of its neighbors, but if care is taken in its cultivation, the grower will be well repaid. The bulbs should be planted about 8 inches deep in peaty loam and thrive among low growing Azaleas and Kalmias. Usually two, and as many as five beautiful pale pink funnel-shaped flowers appear on slender stems. Much success is derived from potting up the bulbs and plunging them later. A beautiful Lily and well worth trying. Stem rooting. Height 3 to 4 feet. June-July.

L. Horsfordi

L. Humboldti Magnificum

L. Japonicum Alexandrae

L. Japonicum (Krameri)

L. Leichtlini

L. Longiflorum Multiflorum

L. Longiflorum Albo Marginatum

L. Marhan

KELLOGGI (*B*)

Another Lily that prefers a moist peat with a mixture of sand with perfect drainage. As in Lilium humboldti, the bulbs should be planted on their sides about 5 inches deep. Prefers protection from hot winds. The flowers are very fragrant and are purplish-pink in color, borne on slender stems. Base rooting. Height 3 to 4 feet. July.

KRAMERI. *See Japonicum*

LEICHTLINI (*A*)

Another beautiful Japanese Lily, with slender stems and long, narrow leaves. The flowers are like Lilium tigrinum in shape, but the color is pale yellow with purple spots. They are stem rooting and the base roots sometimes travel underground for 6 to 10 inches. The bulbs are small but should be planted about 6 inches deep. Height 3 to 4 feet. July-August.

LEICHTLINI RED. *See Maximowiczi*

LONGIFLORUM MULTIFLORUM (*A*)

This beautiful, pure white Lily is similar to the Easter Lily of commerce and is an acquisition to every garden. When established, it will form bulblets that will bloom the succeeding year. Although not as tall, it is a fine Lily to follow Lilium candidum in succession of bloom. This Lily is not supposed to be entirely hardy, but I have experienced no trouble in wintering it in the vicinity of New York. Stem rooting. Plant 8 inches deep. Height 3 feet. July.

LONGIFLORUM ALBO-MARGINATUM (*A*)

A very decorative form of the old type, the foliage having a distinct white margin on the edge of each leaf, giving it the appearance of a Dracaena. Stem rooting. Plant 8 inches deep. Height 2½ feet. July.

LOWI. *See Bakerianum*

MARHAN (*A*)

A hybrid between Lilium martagon album and Lilium hansoni, with the habit and shape of the former and the characteristic thick petals of Hansoni. The color is orange with red-brown spots and streaks. A vigorous grower; will endure lime; stem rooting. Plant 8 inches deep. Height 4 to 5 feet. June-July.

THE MARTAGON LILIES

"The Martagon group stand alone in their peculiarities. They are remarkable for their whorls of broad, dark-pointed foliage, for the peculiar mode in which the flower spike ascends, bearing a nodding, compact raceme of flower buds hanging downward which, as the spike elongates, gradually unfold and turn upwards, one by one, till the branching spike is symmetrically upright (I have never seen this peculiarity in any other group, but it is the normal proceeding in the true Martagon); lastly, in the short, but very thick, fleshy petals of the perianth."—Dr. Wallace.

The above include several species, but the following are considered the true Martagons. All of these should be planted in Fall only.

MARTAGON (Turkscap Lily) (*A*)

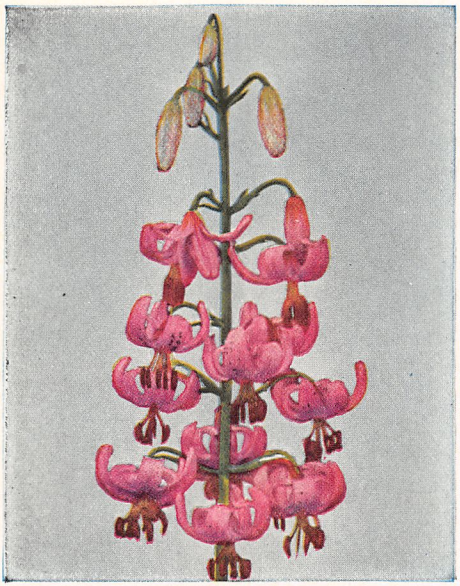
A very old Lily to be found in many old English gardens. It is a most valuable variety, growing equally well in partial shade as in sun and takes kindly to lime. When well established, they will rival Henryi in growth and will bear as many as thirty purple wax-like flowers. It is base rooting and should be planted only 4 inches deep. Height 4 to 5 feet. June.

Album (*White Turkscap Lily*) (A). A most beautiful variety of above, bearing numerous clusters of waxy-white flowers. A most excellent Lily planted among ferns in partial shade. Base rooting. Plant 4 inches deep. Height 4 to 5 feet. June.

Dalmaticum (A).* One of the most handsome and notable Lilies in cultivation, even stronger growing than the type, bearing fine spikes with numerous recurving, bell-shaped flowers of glossy purple. Base rooting. Plant 5 inches deep. Height 5 to 6 feet. June-July.

Dalmaticum catanae (A).* A beautiful and remarkable form of Dalmaticum, with flowers of the deepest glossy crimson, sometimes nearly black. Base rooting. Plant 4 inches deep. Height 4 to 5 feet. June-July.

*The bulbs of both the true Dalmaticum and Dalmaticum Catanae are extremely scarce and delivery cannot be guaranteed.



L. Martagon

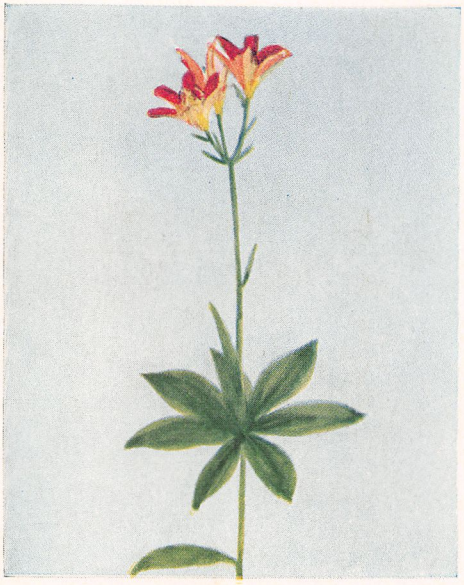
L. Martagon Album

L. Martagon Dalmaticum

L. Martagon Dalmaticum Catanae

L. Maritimum

L. Maximowiczi



L. Medeoloides

L. Monadelphum

THE RED LILY

"I call her the Red Lily. Lo! she stands
From all her milder sister-flowers apart;
A conscious grace in those fair folded hands,
Pressed on the guileful throbbings of her heart."

—PAUL HAMILTON WAYNE

MARITIMUM (*C*)

A very rare Lily from California, requiring the utmost care in selecting and in the preparation of a proper home, but well worth the trouble. This Lily requires a moist or bog situation in partial shade, and where the bulbs may rest fairly dry in a tuft, but where the roots should find their way to water. The flowers are numerous and bell-shaped, of the deepest crimson and only lightly dotted. Does not like lime. Base rooting. Plant 4 inches deep. Height 3 feet. July.

MAXIMOWICZI (Red Leichtlini) (*A*)

A fine Japanese Lily of slender and graceful growth, bearing six to eight flowers of a vivid orange-red color, with dark spots. An easy grower. They are stem rooting and should be planted 8 inches deep. Height 4 feet. July-August.

MEDEOLOIDES (*A*)

A very interesting Lily from Japan, called the "Wheel Lily," because of the way the foliage grows on the stem in the form of a wheel. The flowers are of the Martagon shape, not more than three or four to a stem. The color is scarlet with apricot shadings and sometimes come spotted black. A gem for rock gardens. Grows about 18 inches high. Stem rooting. Plant about 6 inches deep. June. This variety makes a small bulb.

MRS. R. O. BACKHOUSE. *See Backhouse Hybrids*

MONADELPHUM (Szovitzianum) (Colchicum) (*A*)

This wonderful Lily from the western Caucasus of Russia, is one of the most beautiful in cultivation and one of the easiest to grow, and when well established will reach a height of 5 to 6 feet, its stout stems bearing as many as thirty drooping, fragrant flowers; in color a deep straw, spotted black. They take kindly to limestone soil, are base rooting and should be planted about 5 inches deep. Do not be discouraged by their showing the first season after planting as they have a habit of barely showing above the ground. June.

NEPALENSE (Ochraceum) (*D*)

A rare and magnificent Lily coming from Upper Burma. It is most striking in coloring, and entirely distinct from any other variety. The flowers recurve like Lilium Martagon, and the coloring is most effective, being greenish-gold outside, with the inside a deep, purple-wine-color in center with the tips of petals greenish-gold. This wonderful Lily is not hardy and should be grown in pots, plunged in ground in Summer, and kept in a cool cellar or coldframe in Winter. Stem rooting; should be planted deeply in pot. The bulbs are collected in Burma, but the time of arrival is indefinite. There is evidently a difference between Nepalense and Ochraceum as they come from two different sections many miles apart. They show a variation in height and time of flowering although the flower appears to be the same. Until they are more clearly defined, I will call them Nepalense. Height 5 to 8 feet. September-October.

NEILGHERRENSE (*D*)

A magnificent Lily coming from the Nilghiri Hills in Southern India, preferring a warm, moist, sheltered position. Has long, fragrant, trumpet-shaped flowers, creamy-white without and flushed yellow within. A most graceful and beautiful variety. This is not hardy, and as the stem has a creeping tendency before appearing above ground, I would recommend planting the bulbs in a bed or bench in the greenhouse. May also be grown outdoors with success in Virginia and further south. This is probably the largest of all Lilies, the individual flowers sometimes exceeding 12 inches in length. Stem rooting. Plant 9 inches deep. 3 to 4 feet in height. August.

OCHRACEUM see *Nepalense*

PARDALINUM (Panther Lily) (*A*)

A magnificent Lily coming from California and Oregon bearing 12 to 20 strongly recurved flowers on stems 4 to 6 feet high. The color is bright orange, spotted with dark crimson. Commonly supposed to be a peat-loving Lily, it will grow well in good loam. An excellent variety for thin woodlands, although thriving equally as well in full sunshine. Although moisture-loving, it appears to thrive almost any place where lime is not prevalent. I cannot too strongly recommend this splendid Lily. Base rooting, plant 5 inches deep. July.

PARRYI (*B*)

This variety, like many of the Californian Lilies, is not so easily cultivated, but if success is attained, one is amply repaid for the trouble. The bulbs should be planted in a clearance in shrubbery, protected from the hot winds and among a low growing ground cover in leafy loam, where the roots can find sufficient moisture, although the bulbs should rest in gravelly soil. When well established, the stout stems bear from 10 to 25 lemon-yellow, sweetly fragrant flowers. Base rooting. Plant 5 inches deep. 4 to 6 feet. July.

L. Nepalense

L. Neilgherrense

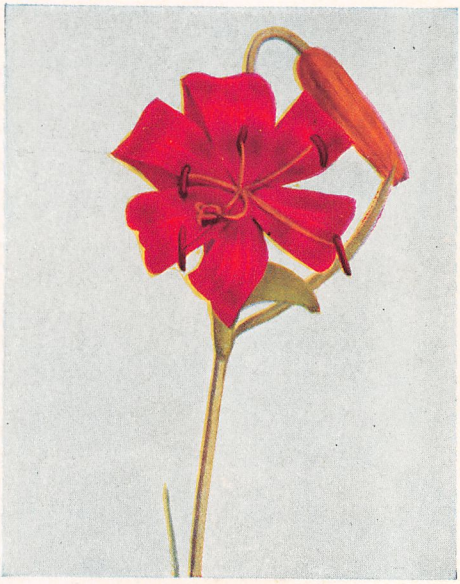
L. Pardalinum

L. Parryi

L. Parvum

L. Philadelphicum

L. Philippinense Formosanum



L. Pomponium

PARVUM (*C*)

A charming little Lily from the Sierra Nevada mountains, California. Its constitution is not very strong, and it prefers a moist but well drained peaty soil in partial shelter from sun and wind. Under favorable treatment it grows from 5 to 6 feet in height, with many small, bell-shaped flowers. The color is reddish-orange, shading to orange at the center, with crimson tips at points of petals. Base rooting. Plant 4 inches deep. July. This variety makes a small bulb.

PARVUM LUTEUM (*C*)

An even taller variety of the above, with clear yellow flowers.

PHILADELPHICUM (*A*)

An interesting Lily of slender growth, a native of North America, extending west to Saskatchewan and south to North Carolina and Colorado. It is perfectly hardy and produces an umbel of three to four erect, cup-shaped flowers of orange shading to scarlet at tips. A good variety for naturalizing, and does well in shade, but thrives equally as well in full sunshine if given a ground cover. Semi stem rooting. Plant 5 inches deep. Height 2 to 3 feet. June-July.

PHILIPPINENSE FORMOSANUM (*A*)

Discovered in the mountains of the island of Luzon in the Philippines. A distinct Lily of refined and graceful appearance, with long, grassy foliage and exquisitely shaped long, wide-mouthed trumpet flowers of the purest white, slightly colored externally with reddish-brown. This outside coloration fades as the flower matures. It is very fragrant, most elegant and graceful. The slender stem and grass-like foliage, with the long, drooping bud, give a distinction possessed by no other Lily. An excellent variety for rockeries. The size of the flowers are much greater in proportion to its stem and leaves, than most other Lilies. Will flower from seed in two years and may also be produced from scales. Stem rooting. Plant 8 inches deep. Height 18 to 24 inches. July.

POMPONIUM (*A*)

A brilliant red Turkscap Lily, a native of northern Italy responding to cultivation, when it will reach a height of over 4 feet and bearing 10 or 12 scarlet, wax-like flowers. Takes kindly to limestone in full exposure to sun. This variety is well worth a place in any garden. This Lily should not be confused with the Red Pyrenaicum which has sometimes been substituted, as it is much superior in form and elegance and quite distinct in the crowded, narrow linear leaves and large anthers. Base rooting. Plant 5 inches deep. Height 3 to 4 feet. June.

PRIMULINUM (*D*)

"The Primrose Lily"

Coming from upper Burma, this handsome Lily appears to be closely allied to Lilium ochraceum and should be treated in the same manner. It has the same soft, primrose coloring observed in the latter, but without any spots or other coloring within. Height 5 to 6 feet. Stem rooting. September-October.

PYRENAICUM. *See Page 61*

REGALE (*A*)

The Regal Lily

This wonderful Lily from China, Tibet, is without doubt, one of the finest of all Lilies and should find a place in every garden as it is most vigorous in growth, being perfectly hardy and thriving best in rich, leafy loam.

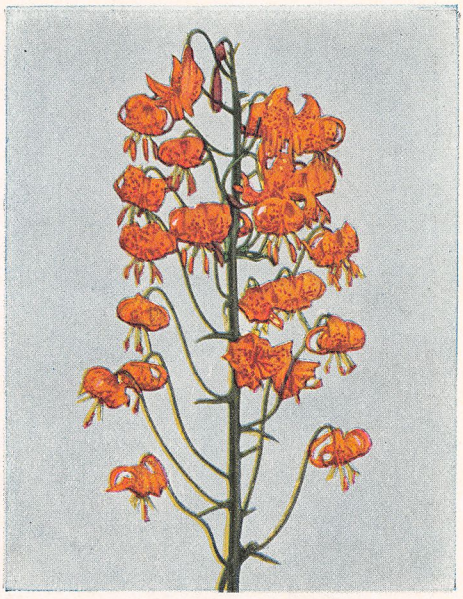
In his book, "The Lilies of Eastern Asia," E. H. Wilson says: "This Lily has a surprisingly limited distribution, being confined to about fifty miles of the narrow semi-arid valley of the Min River in extreme western Szech'uan, between 2500 and 6000 feet altitude—a region where the Summers are hot and the Winters severely cold, and where strong winds prevail at all seasons of the year. I never saw it wild outside of this valley, which is walled in by steep mountain slopes culminating in perpetual snows. There it grows in great plenty, among grasses and low shrubs and in niches on the bare cliffs. From the last week in May till the first in July, according to altitude, the blossoms of this Lily transform a desolate, lonely region into a veritable garden of beauty. Its fragrance fills the air and 'tis good to travel there when the Regal Lily is in bloom, though the path is hard and dangerous, as personal experience and notices in Chinese characters carved in the rocks, urging all not to loiter save beneath the shelter of the high cliffs, testify."

If the garden is too small to admit many Lilies, by all means grow Regale, as it will stand a rigorous climate and will respond to fair treatment. It seeds freely and may be brought into bloom in two years from seed (see pages 74 and 75 on propagation of Lilies). An excellent variety for forcing in the greenhouse (see page 84).

The flower stems are slender and flexible, but tense as steel and from 3 to 5 feet tall, covered with dense, narrow foliage and crowned with a profusion of funnel-shaped blooms, the outside of which are streaked brown and shading off to pink. The inside is flushed yellow in center, shading off to pure white at the outer edge. The bulbs may be planted in Spring as well as in Fall. Stem rooting. Should be planted 8 inches deep. July.

L. Regale

L. Pyrenaicum



L. Roezli (Crimson)

L. Rubellum

L. Rubescens

PYRENAICUM AUREUM (*A*)

A native of the Pyrenees Mountains to be found growing in altitudes from 2,000 to 5,000 feet. Known as the yellow Turkscap Lily, it is of easy cultivation, with many small, greenish-yellow flowers with brown spots and bright red anthers. Base rooting. Plant 5 inches deep in Fall only. Height 2 to 3 feet. June.

PYRENAICUM RUBRUM (*A*)

A form of the above with orange-scarlet flowers, spotted maroon.

ROEZLI (*C*)

A rare Lily from California, not of easy cultivation, but if instructions in Class C are followed carefully, the grower should meet with success. They should be massed to give support to the slender stems. The color is a clear, brilliant orange, dotted maroon. Base rooting. Plant 5 inches deep. 3 feet in height. June-July.

ROEZLI CRIMSON (*C*)

Similar in habit to the former, but the flowers are a deep blood-red, lightly dotted maroon. The foliage is long and very slender.

RUBELLUM (*B*)

A handsome Lily coming from Japan and one of the few of the rose shades. To get the best results from this beautiful little Lily, it should be planted in gravelly soil and under shade and protection of a deciduous shrub. The color is rose-pink shading to light pink with bright yellow anthers; stem rooting. Excellent for rock gardens. Plant 6 inches deep. Height 1½ feet. June.

RUBESCENS (*B*)

A beautiful and distinct Lily allied to Lilium washingtonianum, having tall, slender stalks and exquisitely fragrant flowers of tubular shape. In opening, they are white, dotted purple, but change to deeper purple. Must have perfect drainage. Base rooting. Plant 5 inches deep. Height 3 to 5 feet. June-July.

SARGENTIAE (*A*)

This magnificent introduction from China is in the front rank of hardy Lilies and a good successor to Lilium regale, flowering about two to three weeks later. The flowers are long and funnel-shaped, milk-white internally with a golden yellow throat and externally a deep reddish-brown. It is very floriferous, strong growing and delightfully fragrant. Although this beautiful Lily has not quite as strong a constitution as Regale, the two lend themselves to hybridization and some very fine results have been obtained, including Lilium princeps. Lilium sargentiae is one of the four species that produce bulbils on the leaf axils (see pages 74 and 75 on production from bulbils). Stem rooting. Plant 9 inches deep. Height 3 to 5 feet. July-August.

SCEPTRE. *See Backhouse Hybrids*

SCOVITZIANUM. *See Monadelphum*

SINENSIS PLURATUM (*A*)

A new variety closely resembling Longiflorum multiflorum in the individual flowers, but more graceful in appearance. The bulbs produce 3 to 4 stems, bearing numerous large, trumpet-shaped flowers, giving the plant a bushy appearance. Hardy in the vicinity of New York, but should not be planted in the north. Stem rooting. 3 to 4 feet. July. Plant 8 inches deep.

SPECIOSUM (*A*)

This beautiful Lily is deservedly one of the greatest favorites, and ranks with the Auratum in popularity. It will reproduce itself where the Auratum fails, and is undoubtedly the most satisfactory of all Lilies. Although sometimes classed as a Japanese Lily and is grown extensively in the Japanese nurseries, it is a native of the hills of central China. I would recommend Lilium speciosum as one of the first to receive consideration when planting a collection of Lilies. It is undoubtedly the latest hardy Lily to bloom in the northern and central states, and by planting the bulbs in Spring, one may have a fine display of flowers just before frost. When well established, flowers are produced in great abundance, the stems sometimes reaching a height of 5 feet or more. The fragrance is sweet but not overpowering.

L. Sargentiae

L. Sinensis Pluratum

L. Speciosum Rubrum Magnificum

L. Speciosum Album

L. Speciosum Rubrum Melpomene

"Clustered Lilies in the shadows
Lapt in golden ease they stand;
Rarest flower in all the meadows
Richest flower in all the land;
Royal Lilies in the sunlight,
Brave with Summer's fair array
Drowsy thro' the evening silence
Crown of all the August Day!"

—Dora Read Goodale

SPECIOSUM (*A*) Continued

If Fall planting is desired, and home-grown bulbs are not available, I would advise placing a heavy mulch on top of the ground to keep it open for the reception of the bulbs which often arrive from Japan quite late in the year.

Bulbs are kept in cold storage for Spring planting and are also kept there until late Summer, when they are placed in the greenhouse and brought into bloom during the Winter. (See note, Pot Cultivation, page 84).

The bulbs may be planted with as good results in Spring as in Fall and should always be planted deeply, about 10 inches deep. A good, rich topsoil should be used to encourage the stem roots, thereby throwing strength into the flower stems. Height 3 to 5 feet. August-September. Stem rooting.

Album (A). A pure white variety with a shading of green through the base center of each petal. Yellow anthers. A good grower, but not possessing the vigor and sturdiness of the Rubrum type. Stem rooting. Plant 8 inches deep. Height 3 to 4 feet. August-September.

Rubrum magnificum (A). A vigorous variety. The color is a rich carmine on white ground with crimson spots. Stem rooting. Plant 9 to 12 inches deep, according to size of bulb. Height 4 to 5 feet. August-September.

Rubrum melpomene (A). Similar in growth to the preceding but much darker and showing a shading of green through the center at the base of each petal. Stem rooting. Plant 9 to 12 inches deep, according to size of bulb. Height 4 to 5 feet. August-September.

SULPHUREUM (*D*)

A beautiful species from Upper Burma which, although not considered hardy around New York, has wintered successfully in Vermont, where it received the protection of a deep covering of snow. The flowers are funnel-shaped, large and fragrant. The color inside is pale sulphur-yellow, deepening at the throat. The outside is streaked and shaded claret-red. I would consider the best way to treat this wonderful Lily is to pot up the bulbs and keep them in a cool cellar or coldframe during Winter and plunge the pots in the garden in Spring. Stem rooting. Plant about 10 inches deep in open, or plant half way down in large pot, adding soil as the roots sprout from stem. Height 6 to 7 feet. September.

SUPERBUM (*B*)

One of the most satisfactory of our woodland Lilies, although thriving equally as well in the open, providing there is sufficient ground cover. When well established, this stately Lily will rise to a height of 8 feet and will carry 12 to 20 flowers on a stem. The color varies from orange to crimson-orange, and it is frequently spotted. Detests lime. Semi stem rooting. Plant 5 inches deep in moist, peaty soil. Height 5 to 6 feet. August.

L. SUTCHUENENSE. *See David*

L. SUTTON COURT. *See Backhouse Hybrids*

TENUIFOLIUM

A narrow-leaved, slender growing and most attractive little Lily from Siberia, growing on an average of 18 inches high and never more than 24 inches, with numerous deep scarlet, waxen, recurved flowers on wiry stems covered with long, narrow foliage.

One of the most attractive Lilies for rock gardens. The bulbs are small and scaleless and not unlike a Parrot Tulip in shape. Stem rooting. Plant about 4 inches deep. Height 18 to 24 inches. June.

TENUIFOLIUM GOLDEN GLEAM

A beautiful hybrid produced through a cross between Lilium tenuifolium and Lilium Martagon album, and through many years of selection has resulted in a more robust form of the former with flowers of a delightful golden-apricot shade. Stem rooting. Plant 4 inches deep. Height 18 to 24 inches. June.

L. Sulphureum

L. Superbum

L. Tenuifolium

L. Tenuifolium, *Golden Gleam*

L. TESTACEUM

LEAVE IT TO HIM

"Yes, leave it with Him,
The Lilies all do;
And they grow.
They grow in the rain,
And they grow in the dew,
Yes they grow.
They grow in the darkness all hid in the night
They grow in the sunshine revealed by the light;
Still they grow."

—Rev. C. B. Miner

TESTACEUM (Excelsum or Nankeen Lily) (*A*)

This is one of the choicest of all Lilies and should be included in every collection. It is undoubtedly the result of a cross between Lilium candidum and Lilium chalcedonicum, bearing the elegance of the latter while retaining the fragrance of the former. The flowers are of a true nankeen yellow or dark apricot with orange-yellow anthers. The coloring is effectively produced in planting against a green background of shrubbery or tall Delphiniums. Base rooting. Is lime enduring and should be given the same treatment as Lilium candidum, covering the bulbs with only about two inches of soil. The best results may be obtained by planting in rich loam among a low ground cover to protect its roots from the sun.

In my garden this wonderful Lily attains a greater height and is much more robust than one of its parents, Lilium candidum.

I have been hoping to get the price of the bulbs down where all may enjoy the luxury of its possession, but the demand still appears greater than the supply. Base rooting. Plant 5 inches deep. Height 5 to 6 feet. June-July.

L. THUNBERGIANUM. *See L. elegans*

TIGRINUM SPLENDENS (The Tiger Lily) (*A*)

Tigrinum is one of the oldest and best known of all Lilies. Is lime enduring and may be found in all old gardens and is familiar to all. The flowers are orange-red in color and spotted purple on reflexed petals and the latest to bloom. This variety is an improved and more robust form of the type. Stem rooting. Plant 9 inches deep. Height 4 to 5 feet. August-September.

TIGRINUM FLORE PLENO (The Double Tiger Lily) (*A*)

This is the only Lily that we have in a real double form. The same color and characteristics as the former and should be given the same treatment.

TIGRINUM FORTUNEI

The finest of all the Tigers. Attains a height of 7 feet and may be distinguished from other Tiger Lilies by the dense, cottony pubescence which clothes its stem, and bears from 20 to 30 large flowers, lasting for several weeks.

WALLACEI (*A*)

A charming Japanese Lily of the elgans type, but growing taller and blooming much later. The flowers are of a rosy-apricot shade with dark spots. Thrives best in a sunny spot among dwarf shrubs and loves moisture. Stem rooting. Plant 9 inches deep. Height 2½ feet. August.

WALLICHIANUM (*D*)

This tender Lily comes from the warm, moist valleys of the Central Himalayas. Bears long, funnel-shaped, fragrant flowers with a wide mouth. The color is white, tinged green on the outside, and has slender, narrow foliage. A good variety for the South. The time of arrival of these bulbs is rather indefinite. Base rooting. Plant 5 inches deep. Height 4 to 6 feet. August-September.

WASHINGTONIANUM (*B*)

A magnificent Lily from Oregon and California, with large, reflexed flowers, varying in color from a light to a rich wine color, with deeper spots or blotches.

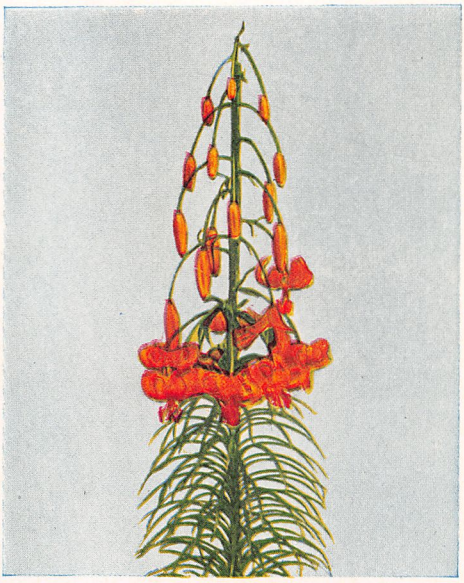
As this beautiful Lily requires a moist, but well-drained situation, it should be planted in partial shade in gravel with a good mixture of leafmold.

I have been successful in growing this Lily under ordinary circumstances. It may make little growth the first year, but will continue to improve each year, and may reach 5 feet in height in time. Semi stem rooting. Plant 10 inches deep. June-July.

L. Tigrinum Splendens

L. Wallacei

L. Washingtonianum



L. Willmottiae

L. UMBELLATUM GRANDIFLORUM

L. UMBELLATUM ERECTUM

L. UMBELLATUM, *Golden Fleece*

UMBELLATUM (*A*)

An early flowering group of hybrids from Lilium davuricum with large umbellate heads of flowers with shadings of yellow, orange and crimson. They are easy of cultivation and take kindly to limestone. One of the earliest flowering Lilies, of robust growth, and if a succession of Lilies in flower is desired, I would recommend this as the first. As they are early flowering Lilies, Fall planting is advisable, although I have had satisfactory results through early Spring planting. Stem rooting. Should be planted 8 inches deep. The bulbs of this species are usually large. Height 2 to 2½ feet. June.

ERECTUM. Has large, red flowers and much darker than Grandiflorum. Height 2 feet.

GOLDEN FLEECE. A beautiful and distinct new variety with umbellate heads of old gold colored flowers with light scarlet on the tips of the petals. The color is very effective and striking. It has a strong constitution and grows about 2½ feet high.

GRANDIFLORUM. This variety has very large heads of light orange-red flowers and is very free flowering. Height 2 feet.

MIXED. All shadings of dark yellow, orange and crimson. 2 feet.

WILLMOTTIAE (*A*)

One of the finest of garden Lilies, although little known and not mentioned in the older books on Lilies except by Mr. A. Grove, who calls it Lilium sutchuenense; but Professor Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum gives a full history of this interesting Lily in his recent book: "The Lilies of Eastern Asia." It is exceedingly attractive in its graceful habit, slender foliage and heads of orange-red flowers with recurved petals. A strong growth is produced from small bulbs that will provide from 15 to 20 blooms on stems 3 to 4 feet, and in time may reach a height of 6 feet, bearing as many as 30 to 50 blooms. The flowers are so numerous on the slender stems that it requires staking. Stem rooting. Plant 8 inches deep. July-August.

PRODUCTION OF LILIES

Lilies may be produced in many ways, the principal method being from seeds. Although many Lilies fail to produce seed, there are others that set seeds freely. Other methods of production are from scales, from bulblets and from bulbils. As evidence of rapid production there is to be found each year a most wonderful display of the popular Regale Lily in the Roger Williams Park, Providence, R. I., and it is believed that out of seven bulbs that were planted in 1918, in 1926 it was estimated that there were between 30,000 and 40,000 bulbs from a production from seed and bulblets.

LILIES FROM SEED

Lilies may be grown from seed and flowering bulbs may be produced through this process in two years time. In fact, I have known Lilium longiflorum to bloom from seed in nine months. The popular Lily, Regale, will flower in a satisfactory manner in two years after sowing seed. So also will Lilium tenuifolium, willmottiae, philippinense, and many others.

Seeds of many varieties will remain in the ground for one year before showing any sign of germination, while others will germinate in a few weeks.

In sowing seed in the open ground Spring is a suitable time, although time may be gained by sowing the newly collected seed in the Fall, using well-rotted leafmold as a Winter covering. In this case, germination should appear in Spring. Frost has no effect on seed; in fact, it is apparent that germination seems better after freezing.

The seed bed should be prepared by using a sandy loam with the addition of some well rotted leafmold. Sow thinly in drills a half inch deep. Sow thinly because seedlings should be left alone until the bulblet has formed and sufficient room is required for the bulblet to develop. Young seedlings do not transplant readily. For greenhouse cultivation the same method should be used, sowing thinly in flats and transplanting to the open ground when plants are large enough.

I do not advocate using peat as a covering, as this is liable to become sour and poisonous.

In order to maintain a stock of some Lilies it is necessary to grow a few from seed each year, such as the variety Lilium tenuifolium, which will be almost certain to disappear four years after the young bulbs commence to bloom.

"Yet in the bulb, those sapless scales
The Lily wraps her silver vest,
Till vernal suns and vernal gales
Shall kiss once more her fragrant breast."

—MARY TIGHE

LILIES FROM BULBLETS and BULBILS

Bulblets appear in many varieties on the stem between the top of the bulb and the surface of the ground, while nearly all produce offsets from the bulb. These should be removed and planted at the proper depth governing the size of same. Four species to my knowledge, produce bulbils at the leaf axis, viz.: Liliums bulbiferum, sargentiae, sulphureum, and the well-known tigrinum. These bulbils may be removed shortly after the flowering period and planted among sand and peat and kept fairly moist, when root action will appear. Artificial production of some species is easily attained by pulling the flower stem out of the old bulb directly after flowering and laying it in a preparation of sand and peat. I have successfully demonstrated this with Umbellatum, and I know it can be accomplished with Croceum and Candidum

PROPAGATION FROM SCALES

Many of our popular varieties such as Candidum, Chalcedonicum, Martagon, Auratum, etc., produce bulblets freely from scales. The loose scales may be removed without injury to the bulb. They should be planted flat and kept moist, when sometimes two or more bulblets will appear on each scale. I have noticed hundreds of the scales with bulblets of Lilium auratum in Spring after they had been exposed all Winter with only a thin covering of Japanese soil that came in the original case and had been thrown out when planting the bulbs.

HYBRID LILIES

Through the courtesy of the editor of the English publication, *The Gardeners' Chronicle*, I am enabled to give the following extracts from an article by A. Grove, the eminent English authority on Lilies. This appeared October 22, 1927. I have frequently referred to this weekly horticultural magazine in my many lectures and have advised garden clubs to subscribe for same. The address is *The Gardeners' Chronicle*, 5 Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W. C. 2.

"For all that Lilies seem to exercise a perennial fascination over hybridizers of plants, it cannot fairly be said that their efforts in the creation of new forms of the genus have met with more than transient success. Brilliant hybrid Lilies have been reproduced in the past but they have had a meteoric career, and considering those at present available, in which human beings are known to have had a share, we are driven to the conclusion that not one is an improvement on its parents in any particular. And it is not for want of endeavour, for while, there are published records of scores of hybrid Lilies, there must be unpublished records of many more.

"It almost seems as if Nature had decreed that this genus of comparatively modest numbers and of exceptional beauty and elegance should not be modified by human agency, and the brief careers of some famous hybrid Lilies lend point to that view.

"An incalculable amount of casual hybridizing of Lilies has been done by amateurs and nurserymen in the past, and probably a year seldom passes in which some interested individual does not try his hand at it; but as a rule, the work is done in haphazard fashion and not on definite or scientific lines. Lilies which are in bloom simultaneously are mated indiscriminately, as often as not in a perfunctory way, on the principle, apparently, of 'chuck and chance it,' and without regard to the section to which each belongs. The writer has known by no means extreme instances where Lilium regale, for example, has been mated with Lilium hansoni, and the Formosum form of Lilium philippinense with Lilium henryi. The offspring of a retriever and a bulldog would doubtless be an elegant specimen compared with the result of such unions as these; and yet, the hybridizer will argue that 'you can never tell.'

"If men must hybridize Lilies, they might focus their efforts on some definite purpose, such as the improvement of stamina, a point in which exotic Lilies are all too weak when transplanted to our country.

"It was, perhaps, inevitable, that when Japanese Lilies first became available in Britain and America they should have been pressed into service by hybridizers, and if only indifferent success attended their efforts here, it was otherwise in the United States, where a brilliant series of hybrids were raised between Lilium auratum, Lilium speciosum and Lilium tigrinum.

"Innumerable hybrids have been raised between Lilium Martagon and others, and these seem to have a more tenacious hold on life than most. Lilium dalhansoni, for instance, which was raised in 1893, is still in cultivation, as is Lilium Marhan raised seven years previously. The Lily called Golden Gleam, which was raised in Huftelen's Nursery at Le Roy, New York, in 1893, still pursues a more or less fortuitous existence in Britain. It was the result of crossing Lilium martagon album with Lilium tenuifolium, and is a typical hybrid.

"Before her death, six years ago, Mrs. Backhouse raised a number of interesting Lilies of a certain type by crossing Lilium martagon album and dalmaticum with Lilium hansoni, and recrossing selected seedlings. In 1900 a Lily with flowers like those of Lilium auratum, but buff-colour, was raised at Kew between Lilium henryi and the so-called Lilium browni var. Chloraster. This Lily was named Lilium kewense, and though the writer managed to keep it alive for about twenty years; it always had a precarious hold on life and finally, the last of the race disappeared two years ago.

"Lilium regale had not been long in cultivation before it was laid under tribute by hybridizers, but so far it does not seem to have fathered any remarkable Lilies. The Lily known as Lilium sulphurgale has Lilium regale for one parent, and Lilium sulphureum for the other, and is valued by some growers for its late-flowering habit. Lilium princeps is a natural hybrid between Lilium regale and Lilium sargentiae, and the same parents, as well as those of Lilium sulphurgale, have been mated time and again by amateurs, without, however, evolving a Lily superior in any way to the parents.

"Lilium candidum has long been the sport of Lily hybridizers, but nothing very remarkable ever seems to come of their efforts. There is often a trace of hybrid character in the progeny, usually in some trifling alteration of leaf, petal or port, but the variations from type rarely amount to much; and though it can hardly fail to be born anew some day, Lilium testaceum redivivus has still to appear. It should be easy of reproduction because though the garden form of Lilium candidum rarely sets fertile seeds, the wild form from Salonika, now in the hands of many growers, is lavish of it.

"Though no one can have any serious doubts as to the parentage of so obvious a hybrid Lily as Lilium testaceum, the facts of its birth are unknown. Shortly, the plant was first noticed in Haage's nursery at Erfurt, in Saxony, in 1836, among a bed of Martagon Lilies Haage had received from Holland. Simultaneously, three amateur gardeners of Lille had the plant, also from Holland, and soon afterwards, Van Houtte of Ghent, bought a number of bulbs in Holland. Bulbs soon reached England and Dr. Lindley, who saw the Lily in bloom at Rollisson's nursery at Tooting, in 1842, was the first to give it a formal name—Lilium testaceum. Lindley thought it was a Japanese plant and his view was shared by Wallace of Colchester and others at that time, and for years afterwards. It is perhaps needless to add that no Lily even remotely approaching Lilium testaceum is known in Japan.

"When Lilium testaceum is fertilized with the pollen of Lilium chalcedonicum—one of its reputed parents—the result is the Lily known as Lilium beerensi, a hybrid which had a precarious existence and has been reproduced since it was first produced. Mr. L. Johnston, of Hidcote Manor, flowered the same hybrid in the course of last Summer. When mated, Parry's Lily and Lilium pardalinum are profuse in the production of true hybrids, and some of these are very fine. Among the seedlings it is nothing exceptional to find a yellow-flowered Pardalinum, which can hardly be far removed from the long-lost Lilium warei. Unfortunately, however, no one seems to have discovered the secret of ensuring to these hybrids the priceless virtue of longevity, and so the stock gradually thins out.

"It is not, perhaps, so generally known as it might be that no hybrid Lily seems definitely fixed, not even Lilium testaceum—by far the oldest hybrid known. None of those which have come into the writer's hands can be trusted to breed true from seed, and all must be raised by offsets, scale bulbs or stem cuttings.

"Spontaneous hybrids among Lilies are rare, at any rate, in Britain, and in twenty-seven years' experience, the writer has only known of one, though he has had hundreds of many kinds flowering together in a small area, and has often watched bees flying from this species to that."

—A. GROVE

GROUND COVERS FOR LILIES

As stated on page 17 of this book, it is necessary for the successful growth of most Lilies that they should have a suitable ground cover to protect the top roots from the hot sun and drying winds. I herewith recommend many plants and shrubs that are suitable.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

Taking a few of our old garden perennials in alphabetical order, I would recommend the fern-leaved Yarrow (Achillea millefolium). The Rose Campion (Agrostemma coronaria). One of the best, Anchusa myosotidiflora, the dwarf Alkanet, with its delightful Forget-me-not-like flowers in early Spring, followed with its broad, clean foliage, which is maintained throughout the season, affording an excellent ground cover for some of the dwarfer types of Lilies. Then also the Columbine (Aquilegia) may be used to advantage for when their early flowers are spent, the handsome foliage serves a good purpose. The Bellflowers (Campanula) are suitable, and particularly the Harebell (C. carpatica), and the peach-leaved variety known as C. persicifolia. Where we have partial shade, the ornamental foliage of the Snakewort (Cimicifuga Simplex) would blend with the Tiger Lily. The common Coreopsis lanceolata, which is almost everblooming, is a fitting ground cover for most of our Summer flowering Lilies. The blending of the Perennial Larkspur (Delphinium) with the Madonna Lily (Lilium candidum) is frequently to be seen and is greatly admired, but then Lilium candidum is the one Lily that does not require a ground cover and may be placed in front of a group of Delphiniums. Our native Maidenhair Fern (Adiantum pedatum) should be used in partial shade among the Lilies that prefer this situation. I have seen these used most effectively with the White Martagon Lily (L. martagon album). Then there is the Plantainlily (Funkia subcordata) although not a true Lily, its broad, glossy, heart-shaped foliage, and with its flowers in July and August combine well with Lilium batemanniae. The hardy Geranium or Cranesbill may be used for dwarf Lilies, and the Geum is also fitting for the same purpose. The Hemerocallis, or so-called Daylily—but not belonging to the Lilium species—with its long spreading, grass-like foliage affords an excellent protection for our later flowering Lilies such as Lilium tigrinum and Lilium speciosum. I have used the Iris as a ground cover, the German, the Japanese and the Siberian types.

Where there is a bed of Peonies, an almost continuous bloom can be obtained by planting a collection of Lilies. Going down through the list, we arrive at the Platycodon, which is closely related to the Campanula family; then there is the blue Salvia, S. azurea grandiflora, with glaucous foliage and its pretty, light blue flowers affording a good companion to some of the taller Lilies as Lilium auratum, tigrinum, or henryi. I cannot close this list without mentioning the Thalictrum family or Meadowrue, with its graceful foliage, T. adiantifolium, resembling the Maidenhair Fern. T. aquilegifolium, with foliage like the Columbine, and the handsomest of all T. dipterocarpum, which may be used with our tallest Lilies.

HARDY ANNUALS AS GROUND COVERS

Hardy Annuals are also suitable as ground covers. In a certain part of my garden, the Rosy Morn Petunia seeds itself and comes up every year, thereby giving an excellent ground cover for the dwarfer types of Lilies.

SHRUBS AND EVERGREENS AS GROUND COVERS

If the planting is not dense, some of the taller growing Lilies may be used among Rhododendrons and our native Laurel, Kalmia latifolia. In this case L. auratum is most suitable, although L. superbum and L. tigrinum adapt themselves to these surroundings.

Between many of the dwarf-spreading evergreens, one may find room for many Lilies, while Abelia rupestris, the Azaleas, Andromedas, Cotoneasters, Leucothoe, Pyracantha, and probably the almost evergreen Viburnum —V. rhytidophyllum—give excellent protection for some of our delicate Lilies.

I find Pachysandra terminalis which grows equally as well in shade as in sun, is a most suitable ground cover for L. rubellum, L. tenuifolium and L. concolor.

GRANULATED PEAT MOSS AS A GROUND COVER

Where low plants are not desired, Granulated Peat Moss makes an excellent ground cover. By protecting the stem roots from the hot winds, it answers the same purpose as plants. It has also the added quality of keeping the surface of the ground cool and moist. It also keeps the weeds down. The color being dark brown, it really adds to the attractiveness of a garden.

L. Humboldti Magnificum in Woodland Planting

L. Tigrinum Splendens in Woods

LILIES FOR ROCK GARDENS

In thinking of rock gardens one is liable to have in mind only dwarf and creeping plants, but in a rockery there should be plants that should throw up good flower spikes here and there to break the flatness, and Yucca filamentosa is sometimes used for that purpose. Why not use Lilies in such places? If it is necessary to confine oneself to the dwarfer types, then the brilliant gem of a Lily, L. tenuifolium, should be used, and also its companion, L. tenuifolium Golden Gleam. The several varieties of L. elegans, in their dwarf, compact stature and varying in shades from yellow to orange and red, readily adapt themselves to this purpose. Then we have the varieties of smaller stature, as in L. concolor and L. coridion, and also in the beautiful pink forms of L. japonicum (krameri), and L. rubellum, which require the perfect drainage that is to be found in any good rock garden. Even such varieties as L. batemanniae, L. canadense, L. croceum, L. medeoloides, L. pardalinum, L. philadelphicum, L. philippinense formosanum, and L. umbellatum lend themselves to this purpose.

LILIES FOR WOODLANDS AND PARTIAL SHADE

Many Lilies appear to best advantage when naturalized among shrubs, in a clearance in woodlands, or on the verges of woods, protected from cold winds, and where there is just sufficient shade to develop their true colors against a background of green foliage. The bulbs should never be planted among a heavy planting of shrubs that would prevent sufficient light and air from penetrating to the young growths.

By planting among shrubs one may avoid unsightly stakes in supporting their slender stems.

Taller Varieties for Partial Shade

Auratum	Humboldti magnificum	Speciosum
Batemanniae	Martagon album	Superbum
Giganteum himilaicum	Monadelphum	Tigrinum
Hansoni	Pardalinum	Washingtonianum
Henryi	Parryi	Willmottiae

Dwarfer Varieties for Partial Shade

Bulbiferum	Davuricum	Philadelphicum
Carolinianum	Elegans Varieties	Rubellum
Columbianum	Japonicum (Krameri)	Umbellatum
Croceum	Maritimum	

POT CULTURE OF LILIES

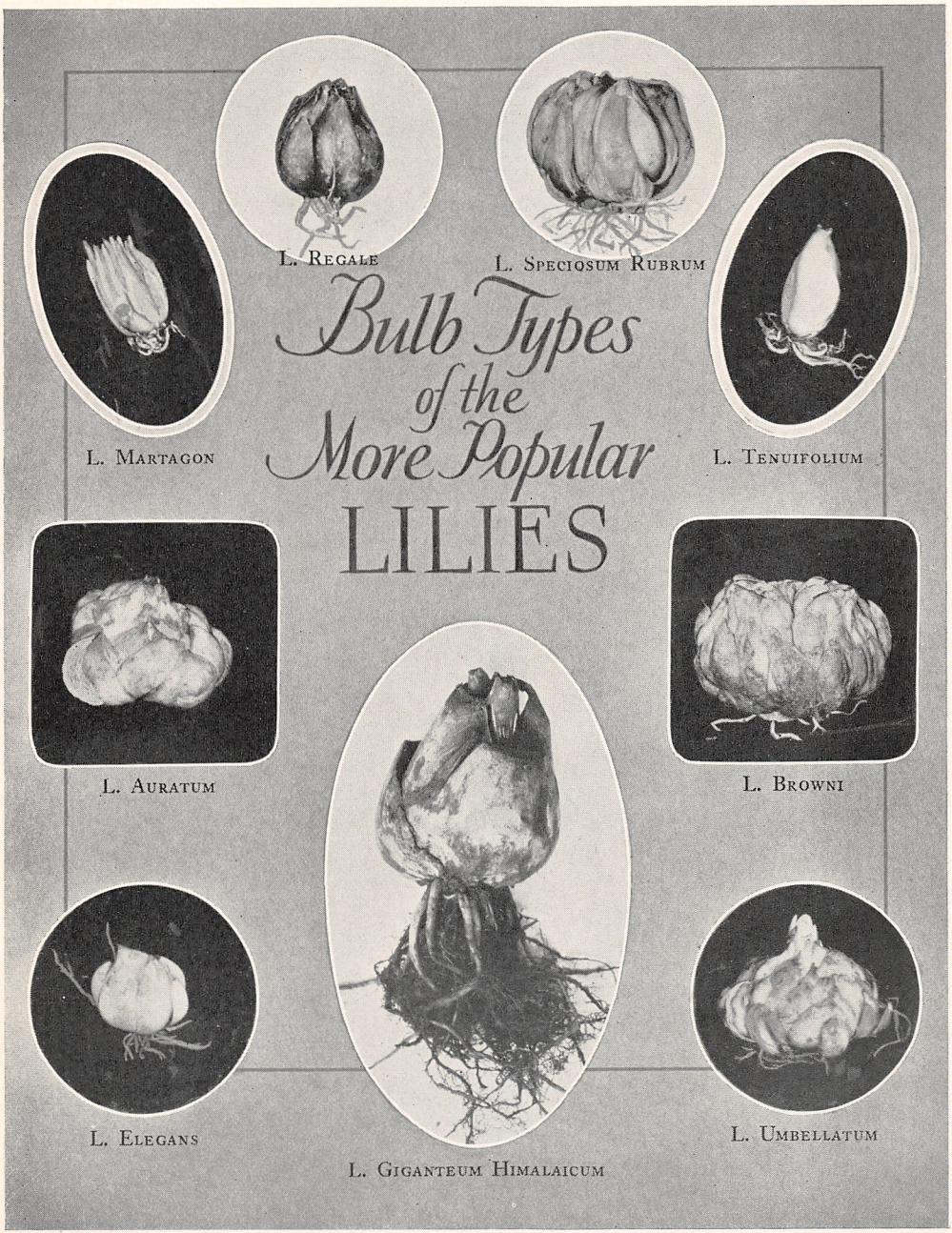
Many of our popular Lilies may be grown in pots for Winter flowering in the dwelling house or greenhouse. The most satisfactory for this purpose are L. speciosum, L. longiflorum multiflorum, L. sinensis, L. browni, L. regale, L. sulphureum, L. croceum and L. umbellatum. All of these being stem-rooting, it is advisable to place the bulb well down in a large pot, thereby leaving sufficient room on top of the bulb for top dressing and feeding the stem-roots which appear above the bulb. Plant the bulb in a compost of fibrous loam with a fair proportion of leafmold and sand. Cover the top of bulb with pure sand which should be kept partly moist to encourage root growth on the stem. The sand should afterwards be replaced with a top dressing of rich soil and as soon as the flower buds make their appearance a top dressing of "Lily Food," liquid cow manure, or bonemeal may be added with most beneficial results.

When the open ground is not in condition for the reception of bulbs intended for the garden, they may be potted and placed in a cool cellar to encourage root action and afterwards planted or plunged in the open ground.

COLD STORAGE BULBS FOR FORCING

Bulbs of certain varieties of Lilies are kept in cold storage for several months and are afterwards forced into bloom in the greenhouse at almost any time of the year. The most popular variety, for this purpose is L. speciosum, but excellent results have been obtained by using L. longiflorum multiflorum, L. sinensis pluratum, L. henryi, L. auratum and L. regale. Experiments have been made with L. regale and it has been demonstrated that the bulbs of this popular variety, after receiving a few months rest in cold storage, have been potted, placed in a temperature of 60 degrees and forced into bloom, in excellent condition in sixty days. This record, I am sure, cannot be eclipsed by any other Lily.

I have recently observed that the handsome Lily, L. sulphureum, makes a most creditable showing from cold storage bulbs.



Note—The above reproductions are necessarily greatly reduced. An approximate idea may be gained of the actual sizes when we state that the bulbs of Lilium Speciosum Rubrum and Lilium Auratum actually measured 10 inches each in circumference

L. Grayi
L. Superbum
L. Washingtonianum
Rhizomatous
and other Types
of American
BULBS
L. Kelloggi
L. Columbianum
L. Canadense
L. Humboldti Magnificum
L. Pardalinum

LILIES FOR VARIOUS LATITUDES

For the Amateur or Beginner

The following twelve varieties are considered the most suitable for the ordinary garden and should thrive and multiply if given fair treatment. These would provide a continuance of bloom from early June until late September:

Auratum	Davuricum	Pardalinum	Tigrinum
Candidum	Hansoni	Regale	Testaceum
Croceum	Henryi	Speciosum	Umbellatum

The four best of above are Auratum, Candidum, Regale and Speciosum.

If one wishes to add to the above collection, I would recommend the following as being perfectly hardy:

Batemanniae	Chalcedonicum	Maximowiczi	Sargentiae
Browni	Davidi	Monadelphum	Superbum
Bulbiferum	Elegans Vars.	Pomponium	Tenuifolium
Canadense	Martagon	Pyrenaicum	Willmottiae

Lilies for Northern States and Canada

The following is a selection of species that will withstand a rigorous climate providing they receive a suitable Winter mulching:

Auratum	Davidi	Martagon	Tenuifolium
Bulbiferum	Davuricum	Maximowiczi	Testaceum
Canadense	Elegans	Regale	Tigrinum
Candidum	Hansoni	Sargentiae	Umbellatum
Croceum	Henryi	Speciosum	

Lilies for the South

Many of the varieties mentioned above may be used in some parts of the South, but the following should thrive exceedingly well:

Bakerianum	Neilgherrense	Primulinum	Sinensis
Carolinianum	Nepalense	Regale	Sulphureum
Longiflorum			Wallichianum

DISEASES OF LILIES

LILIES are sometimes subject to attacks of disease and in a great many cases it has been found that the trouble is not due to such things as soil, drainage or location, but is caused by certain very definite organisms which infect the plant.

Probably the most serious and widespread disease of Lilies at the present time is the one known as mosaic. This is caused by a contagious virus which may be transferred from diseased to healthy plants. Affected Lilies exhibit a marked stunting, and frequently a twisting of the leaves and stems. The leaves are patterned with very definite light and dark green mosaic-like areas. Often the flowers on some diseased plants are quite distorted. In others the flowers are not markedly affected in so far as their quality is concerned. In all cases, however, the number of flowers produced by a diseased bulb is reduced.

Once a bulb becomes affected with mosaic, it seldom recovers. This, together with the fact that the disease frequently spreads very rapidly from mosaic to healthy plants in the field or in gardens, makes it imperative that mosaic bulbs be at once removed and destroyed. The evidence now points to some insects such as an aphid as being responsible for this spread of the virus from diseased to healthy Lilies. Thus the control measures to be recommended are the removal of all diseased plants as soon as detected, together with a periodical dusting or spraying of the Lilies with some nicotine compound such as **"Black Leaf 40,"** to keep the insects in check.

Botrytis blight is another disease of Lilies which frequently assumes serious proportions. The casual organism in this case is a fungus, *Botrytis cinerea.* The symptoms of the disease are typical round, or oval-shaped light brown spots which occur chiefly on the leaves, but may frequently be seen on the stems, buds and flowers as well. In cases of severe infection these spots become so numerous that they ultimately coalesce to give the affected plant a blighted appearance. In many cases the buds are attacked, and flowering is prevented. The fungus winters over in the form of small, black, tuber-like sclerotia which may be found in the old dead leaves or stems of the plants, and sometimes between the bulb scales. These germinate the following Spring to form large numbers of small spores which bring about the initial Spring infections. The fungus is favored by wet weather, and it is during periods of rain that the disease spreads so rapidly.

The first thing to be done for the control of this disease is to clean up the Lily beds in the Fall. All old leaves and stems should be raked up and burned. The following Spring, as soon as the plants have attained a height of about one foot, they should be dusted with **Copper-lime Dust.** This should be applied early in the morning when the dew is still on the plants. Frequent applications should be made while the plants are growing rapidly. Subsequent light dustings at two or three week intervals should suffice to keep the plants clean and healthy.

FLOWERING TIME TABLE

Taking as a basis the vicinity of New York City, the following time table is provided so that Lily lovers may select their favorites and enjoy a continuous range of bloom from early June till late September. By planting L. speciosum in Spring, the period of flowering would be extended well into October. The varieties marked (*) are the earliest to come into flower. Where certain species are mentioned in two months, it implies that they have a period of bloom in both months.

June Flowering Lilies

Backhouse Hybrids
Browni
Canadense Vars.
*Candidum Vars.
Concolor Vars.
Coridion
Croceum
Davuricum
Elegans Vars.
Farreri
Hansoni
Humboldti Vars.
Jap. Alexandrae
Marhan
Martagon Vars.
Medeoloides
Monadelphum
Pomponium
*Pyrenaicum Vars.
Roezli Vars.
Rubellum
Rubescens
*Tenuifolium Vars.
Testaceum
*Umbellatum Vars.
Washingtonianum

July Flowering Lilies

Amabile
Auratum
Backhouse Hybrids
Bakerianum
Batemanniae
Bolandieri
Carolinianum
Centifolium
Cernuum
Chalcedonicum Vars.
Columbianum
Cordifolium
Croceum
Davidi
Davuricum
Elegans Vars.
Giganteum himalaicum
Grayi
Hansoni
Humboldti Vars.
Japonicum krameri
Kelloggi
Longiflorum Vars.
Marhan
Martagon Vars.
Maritimum
Pardalinum
Parryi
Parvum Vars.
Philadelphicum
Philippinense for.
Pomponium
Regale
Rubescens
Sargentiae
Sinensis pluratum
Testaceum
Washingtonianum
Willmottiae

August Flowering Lilies

Auratum Vars.
Bakerianum
Batemanniae
Callosum
Henryi
Horsfordi
Leichtlini
Maximowiczi
Neilgherrense
Speciosum Vars.
Superbum
Tigrinum Vars.
Wallacei
Wallichianum

September Flowering Lilies

Maximowiczi
Neilgherrense
Nepalense
Primulinum
Speciosum Vars.
Sulphureum
Tigrinum Vars.
Wallichianum

COMMON NAMES OF LILIES

Alexander Lily (*L. japonicum alexandrae*)
Annunciation Lily (*L. candidum*)
Bulb-bearing Lily (*L. bulbiferum*)
Bourbon Lily (*L. candidum*)
Canadian Lily (*L. canadense*)
Candlestick Lily (*L. croceum*)
Carolina Lily (*L. carolinianum*)
Caucasian Lily (*L. monadelphum*)
Chaparral Lily (*L. rubescens*)
Coral Lily (*L. tenuifolium*)
Dahurian Lily (*L. davuricum*)
Easter Lily (*L. longiflorum multiflorum*)
Hanson's Lily (*L. hansoni*)
Heart-leaved Lily (*L. cordifolium*)
Himalaian Lily (*L. giganteum himalaicum*)
Kramer's Lily (*L. japonicum krameri*)
Lance-leaved Lily (*L. speciosum*)
Leopard Lily (*L. pardalinum*)
Madonna Lily (*L. candidum*)
Marble Martagon Lily (*L. farreri*)
Meadow Lily (*L. canadense*)
Mount Hood Lily (*L. washingtonianum*)
Nankeen Lily (*L. testaceum*)
Nepaul Lily (*L. nepalense*)
Orange Lily (*L. croceum*)
Orange Speciosum Lily (*L. henryi*)
Oregon Lily (*L. columbianum*)
Panther Lily (*L. pardalinum*)
Philippine Lily (*L. philippinense form*)
Red Star Lily (*L. concolor*)
Redwood Lily (*L. rubescens*)
Royal Lily (*L. regale*)
St. Josephs Lily (*L. candidum*)
Sargent's Lily (*L. sargentiae*)
Scarlet Martagon Lily (*Chalcedonicum*)
Shasta Lily (*L. rubescens*)
Sulphur Lily (*L. sulphureum*)
Swamp Lily (*L. superbum*)
Tiger Lily (*L. tigrinum*)
Turban Lily (*L. pomponium*)
Turkscap Lily, American (*L. superbum*)
" " Purple (*L. martagon*)
" " Scarlet (*L. chalcedonicum*)
" " Yellow (*L. pyrenaicum*)
Washington Lily (*L. washingtonianum*)
Wood Lily (*L. philadelphicum*)
Yellow Speciosum Lily (*L. henryi*)
Wheel Lily (*L. medeoloides*)

SO-CALLED LILIES THAT DO NOT BELONG TO THE LILIUM FAMILY

I have repeatedly been asked why I had failed to mention a certain so-called Lily, but by calling a flower a Lily does not make it a Lilium—the specific name of all true Lilies. A few of the most common, outside of the genus are herewith enumerated for your guidance.

African (*Agapanthus*)
Amazon (*Eucharis*)
Belladonna (*Amaryllis*)
Blackberry (*Pardanthus*)
Calla (*Richardia*)
Daylily (*Funkia*)
Daylily (*Hemerocallis*)
Lily-of-the-valley (*Convallaria*)
Mystery Lily (*Lycoris*)
St. Bernards (*Anthericum*)
St. Brunos (*Anthericum*)
Spider (*Lycoris*)
Spider (*Tradescantia*)
Water (*Nymphaea*)
Wood (*Trillium*)

INDEX TO ONE HUNDRED AND TEN VARIETIES

NAME	PAGE
Amabile	25
Auratum	22
" Crimson Queen	22
" pictum	22
" platyphyllum	22
" " rubro vittatum	22
" " Wild Stock	22
" wittei (Virginale)	22
Backhouse Hybrids, Brocade	25
" " Golden Orb	25
" " Mrs. Backhouse	25
" " Sceptre	25
" " Sutton Court	25
Bakerianum	26
Batemanniae	26
Bolandieri	26
Browni	26
Bulbiferum	26
Callosum	33
Canadense	30
" flavum	30
" rubrum	30
Candidum	29
" speciosum	29
Carolinianum	33
Centifolium	33
Cernuum	33
Chalcedonicum	34
" heldreichi	34
" maculatum	34
Columbianum	34
Concolor	34
" Dropmore Variety	34
" pulchellum	34
Cordifolium	37
Coridion	34
Croceum	37
Davidi	37
Davuricum	37
Elegans Alice Wilson	38
" atrosanguineum	38
" bicolor	38
" Leonard Joerg	38
" Mahony	38
" Marmoratum	38
" Prince of Orange	38
" Mixed	38
Farreri	42
Giganteum himalaicum	42
Grayi	42
Hansoni	42
Henryi	45
Horsfordi	46
Humboldti magnificum	46

NAME	PAGE
Humboldti bloomerianum	46
Japonicum alexandrae	46
" krameri	46
Kelloggi	49
Leichtlini	49
Longiflorum multiflorum	49
" albo-marginatum	49
Marhan	49
Maritimum	53
Martagon	50
" album	50
" dalmaticum	50
" " catanae	50
Maximowiczi	53
Medeoloides	53
Monadelphum	53
Neilgherrense	54
Nepalense	54
Pardalinum	54
Parryi	54
Parvum	57
" luteum	57
Philadelphicum	57
Philippinense formosanum	57
Pomponium	57
Primulinum	57
Pyrenaicum aureum	61
" rubrum	61
Regale	58
Roezli	61
" Crimson	61
Rubellum	61
Rubescens	61
Sargentiae	62
Sinensis pluratum	62
Speciosum	62
" album	63
" rubrum magnificum	63
" " melpomene	63
Sulphureum	66
Superbum	66
Tenuifolium	66
" Golden Gleam	66
Testaceum	69
Tigrinum splendens	70
" fortunei	70
" flore pleno	70
Umbellatum erectum	73
" Golden Fleece	73
" grandiflorum	73
Wallacei	70
Wallichianum	70
Washingtonianum	70
Willmottiae	73

W·E·M·